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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

NUMBER 34.

BUPERVISOR

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

UNCLESAM'S CASH BOX

TREASURER MORGAN SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Total Fiscal Receipts on All Accounts Were \$724.006.538 and the Total Expenditures \$698,908,552—Incuffi cient Revenues Impair Gold Reserve

Bond Issue a Necessity The Treasurer of the United States, Hon. H. D. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report of the operations and condition of the treas ury. The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, cents omitted, were, \$297,72,019, a decrease of \$88,097,609 as compared with the year before, The net ordinary expenditures were \$367,525,279, a decrease of \$15,052,674. The total receipts on all accounts were \$724,006,538, and the expenditures \$698,908,552.

At the close of business on June 30, At the close of business on June 39, 1893, there stood on the books of the department charged to the treasurer a balance of \$738,467,555. Adding to this receipts on all accounts gives \$1,462,474,993 as total to be accounted for, and deducting the expenditures leaves a balance of \$763,565,540 on June 30, 1894. In addition to these balances, however, there were other liabilities, arising from the postal revenues, from disbursing officers and from other sources, which cers and from other sources, which brought the total to \$776,041,308 at the brought the total to \$7/0,041,808 at the former date, and to \$804,854,753 at the latter. After setting aside the amounts treated as unavailable, the principal of which are the deposits made with the States under the law of 1866, there remained the sum of \$746,538,055 in 1893 and the sum of \$775,310,559 in 1894 represented by live assets in the several offices of the treasury and mint, together with deposits in national banks. Of these balances the sums of \$584,593,920 and \$616,155,820, respectively, were on deposit for the redemption of outstand-ing certificates and treasury notes, leav-ing \$161,994,735 and \$150,154,739 as the balances on account of the general fund.

Impairment of the Gold Reserve. The treasurer remarks that the impairment of the gold reserve rendering neces-sary the Issue of bonds in February, was caused chiefly by the depletion of the treasury resulting from insufficient rev-enues. Even when the supply of paper had become so reduced that the treasury was obliged to pay out large sums of gold in the ordinary disbursements the coin was freely returned in the revenues. The proceeds of this loan were \$58,660,000 in gold coin and certificates, but during the onth of February there were redeen \$19,200,000 of notes in gold, presumably to meet subscriptions to the loan, so that to meet subscriptions to the loan, so that the net gold proceeds were about \$39,-500,000. This, with a gain of \$1,500, 000 in gold from ordinary sources, brought up the reserve during the month from \$65,000,000 to \$106,500,000, while the net assets of the treasury, with an excess of \$7,000,000 of expenditures over receipts for the month, increased from \$125,000,000 to \$177,000,000. During the succeeding months till the end of the first week in August the reserve was affected by deficient revenues and withdrawals of gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity which the treasury was under of furnishing to exporters new full weight after the supply of old pieces had become exhausted. The lowest point touched by the reserve was \$52,189,500 on Aug. 7, 1894.

Prior to July, 1892, the gold reserve was but little affected by the withdrawals. of coin, there never having been any con-

of coin, there never having been any con-siderable demand for the redemption of notes. Even when gold exports were heavy the metal was furnished by bankers from their vaults, or was obtained from the treasury for gold certificates, of course without impairment of the reserve During the last two years, however, the treasury has been called upon to furnish nearly the whole of the requirements for exportation, and there have recently been considerable withdrawals for other uses. To the end of September last the total redemptions of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie nayments. since the resumption of specie payments were \$181,300,000, and the total redemptions of the treasury notes in gold from their first issue were \$68,500,000. The two important events of the year affect-ing the condition of the public debt were the issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent, bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the stoppage of the purchase of silver bullion by the issue of treasury notes,

Retirement of Treasury Notes.

With reference to the retirement of treasury notes the Treasurer says that prior to August, 1803, the treasury had been able to provide for the redemption of treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there are the province that the treasury to that the treasure them. had not been, up to that time, any im-pairment of the total amount of the silver pairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the 3d of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding treasury notes and certifi-cates, and the demand for the redempentes, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing in consequence of the searcity of the small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose. The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were canceled in order to preserve the received august to the search of the silver in the coined august to the search of t mired equality between the silver in the treasury and the notes outstanding. The total amount of the notes retired in this way, up to Oct. 31, was \$4,790,434. The amount of the new issues of United amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,059,100, having been exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes released was \$310,002,290. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest which is Meal leaft when it steed at est point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been 31,16,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

The management of the Columbian Exposition having finally declined to de-fray the expenses of recoining the Co-lumbian half-dollars, which have found their way into the treasury, they have been offered to the public at par in exchange for gold or gold certificates, and a considerable sum of them has been distributed in that manner. The Isabella quarters in the treasury

are retained for the requisition of the board of lady managers of the Exposi-

The amount of counterfeit silver coin

and fractional currency detected at the offices of the treasury during the year offices of the treasury during the year was \$10,500, an increase of \$900 over the

There was an increase during the year of \$1,552,250 in the face value of the bonds held on account of the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads, which amounted, on June 30, to \$18,960,000.

Notwithstanding a change in the registration whereby senders of mattonal

ulations, whereby senders of nation bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges for transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1886, amounting to \$105,000,000, or more than half of the average circulation,

ST. LOUIS' NEW STATION.

The Most Beautiful Rallway Building in the Country.

the Country.

Probably the most costly railway station in the country is that which has been lately built at St. Louis. It is the largest station in the world. The train shed covers 424,200 squaefect of ground: there are 30 tracks capable of holding 300 cars under shelter and the whole place is illuminated by 126 are lights. The station building proper covers an area of 8,806 square feet.

This station has the further distinction of being the most beautiful in the

tion of being the most beautiful in the country. The floors are for the most



NEW UNION STATION AT ST. LOUIS.

part composed of mosaic bricks imported from Holland, and ornamented with fleur-de-lis or some such dainty design. The sides are either of enameled brick, scagliola or tiling. The ceilings are usually ornamented by some graceful design or other, a wreath of roses or a group of chapula. In of roses or a group of cherubs. In fact, the ornamentation, under the direction of J. D. Millet, whose work at rection of J. D. Millet, whose work at the fair was so highly praised, has but served to emphasize more strongly the talents of this artist.

In the rotunda ornamentation is at its height. At each end, grouped in the form of a semi-circle, are seven



THE NORTH ARCADES, GRAND HALL

naiad-like figures, delicately inter-woven with the design, whose extend-ed arms bear torches glowing with crnamental electric lights. Along the south side, high from the ground ex-tend seven large stained glass windows that, especially in the late afternoon, cast a mild orange light over the hall, harmonizing perfectly with the other harmonizing perfectly with the other ornamentation, and imparting a deli-cate richness of effect that one might expect to find in an eastern mosque,



LADIES' WAITING-ROOM, FROM GRAND HALL but not in the railway station of an

NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE, 687

Work Done by the Secret Service De-William P. Hazen, the Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, in his annual report shows that during the year the total number of arrests made was 687, nearly all of which were for violations of the statutes relating to counterfeiting United Statutes relating to counterfeiting United States money. Of those arested about 300 were either con-victed or pleaded guilty, and 120 are now awaiting the action of grand juries. The fines collected amounted to \$5,947. The amount of altered or counterfeit notes captured during the year was \$21,300; coins, \$10,755. There were also captured 134 plates from which counterfeit notes had been printed, 33 dies, 156 molds, and a large quantity of miscellaneous mat-ter, consisting of tools, melting pots, etc.

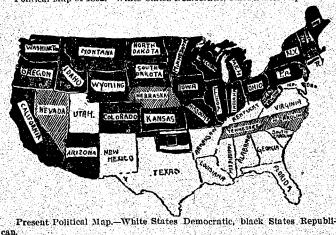
WHOLE CITY WAS IN DANGER.

Shelbyville, Ind., Has a Narrow Es-Cape from Burning Down.
At Shelbyville, Ind., by mistake the natural gas was given high pressure in the low pressure mains, and at midnight it was discovered that over 500 stoves and heaters in all parts of the city were melting under the intense heat, and build-ings were igniting in every direction. The fire alarm was turned in, bells were rung, whistles sounded and the citizens were aroused from their slumbers to dis cover themselves in the midst of a general conflagration. The flow of gas was arrested and only three houses were burned. The destruction of these buildings amounted to considerable loss to the owners. If the alarm had been twenty minutes later nothing could have saved the city from destruction.

Elmore Knight and Sam Dunn were Magee were horribly mangled by an explosion of dynamite at Huntington, W. Va.

HOW THE LANDSLIDE LOOKS ON A MAP.

Political Map of 1892.—White States Democratic, black States Republican



MISS WILLARD CHOSEN.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Again Elects Her Fresident. There was a slightly decreased attend-ance at the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Cleveland, Tuesday. Immediately af-ter the devotional exercises Mrs. Camp-bell, of Wisconsin, gave notice that at the next annual convention she would move to amend article 4 of the constitution by the substitution of the words "Vici President at large" after the word "President."

After this notice was given Mrs. E. Sturterant Peel, of California, arose and announced that Miss Jessie Acherman, around-the-world missionary of the union, was seated with the California delegation, and Mrs. Peel desired that she be given a seat on the platform. Miss Acherman, was by your made a momber. be given a seat en the platform. Miss Acherman was by vote made a member of the convention and was escorted to the platform. After this reports from the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association were called for. The first given was that of Miss Margaret Suddith, managing editor of the Union Signal, the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and after she had finished Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson reported for "books and leaflets." Mrs. Caroline F. Crow next reported, also for the Union Signal.

Stevenson reported to books and leaf-lets," Mrs. Caroline F. Crow next re-ported, also for the Union Signal. Samuel Dickey, of the Prohibition par-ty, then spoke briefly and humorously. After Mr. Dickey had concluded the elec-Arter Mr. Dickey had concluded the elec-tion preliminaries were begun by the ap-pointment of tellers by the chair. Each teller represented different sections of the country. Just before the tellers began to pass about the audience Miss Alice Harris-took a sent at the piano and began to sing, "Blest Be the Tie." Instantly the convention arose and joined in the sing-

ing of the hymn.

The first ballot taken was for President, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Miss, Frances Willard. The President was then presented with two gavels sent by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Churchbill, N. Y., the wood being taken from the house where Miss Willard was born. Miss Wil-lard then nominated Mrs. L. H. N. Ste-vens for Vice President at Large, and she was also unanimously elected to that position. Then came the election of Corresponding Secretary to fill the place of Mrs. Stevens, who had just been elected Vice President at-Large. Of the 390 votes cast, Mrs. KatherineLentStevenson received 280, and was declared elected. Afterward her election was made unanimous. Mrs. Clara Hoffman was unanimously elected Recording Secretary, and she followed with a brief address of thanks for the honor. Next came the election of Treasures, and Mrs. Helen H. Barker was promptly re-elected by a ris-Barker was promptly re-elected by a ris-ing vote. After a short address by Mrs. Barker the convention took a recess

The feature of the afternoon session was the exercises in memory of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, late Recording Secretary of the national organization, who died about a month ago.

MEET DEATH IN A MINE.

Seven Men Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion at Colliers, W. Va.

A most appalling mine disaster occur A most appaint mine disaster occur-red Tuesday shortly after noon at the Blanch coal mines on the Panhandle Railroad at Collier's Station, W. Va. A new miner, an Italian, put off an over-charge blast, which ignited the coal dust in the mine and a fearful explosion fol lowed, carrying death and destruction in its path. There were forty-eight men in the mine at the time and seven are known

After the explosion there was a terrific whirlwind in the mine, carrying every-thing before it. Miners Donnelly and Roony were in the mine some distance from and going toward the mouth. The force of the explosion drove them nearly 100 yards out of the mouth of the mine and landed Roony on the railroad track, killing him instantly. Donnelly landed in a gally, striking his head against a post. His brains were dashed out and scattered for yards around. His wife was the first to find him, and she swooned away. There is little hope that she will recover.

The news of the disaster quickly spread,

and in a few moments hundreds of people were crowded about the mouth of the mine. Many heart-rendering scenes were enacted. The wives and children of the miners were frantic and strong men were party was organized and went into the nines after the bodies. Prosecuting Atmines after the bodies. Prosecuting Attorney Cofton and Coroner Walkinskaw of Wellsburg were soon on the ground and took charge of the bodies. They will conduct a rigid investigation. This is the second accident of the kind which has

occurred at this mine. Just two years ago a similar explosion occurred, in which three were killed and several injured. The miners charge that the accident was due to the inexperience of the Italian miners and declare-they will not work

CORN YIELD VERY LIGHT.

resent Indications Are that It Will Average but 19.7 Bushels Per Acre. Average but 19.7 Rushels Fer Acre.
The November returns to the Department of Agriculture of the rate of yield per acre make the average of corn 19.7, which is about 1½ bushels above the yield indicated by the condition figured in October. This is the lowest rate-yield that has occurred since 1881, when it stood at 18.6 bushels per acre. Last year the yield was 22.5 bushels upon a much larger harvested acreage. The much larger harvested acreage rates for the years 1886, 1887 and 1890, which were years of comparatively low yield, were respectively 22, 20.1 and 20.7 bushels.

The yield for the present year, which

must be regarded as a preliminary and not final estimate, is less than the average for the ten years, 1870 to 1879, by 7.4 bushels, less than the average for the succeeding decade, 1880 to 1889, by 4.4 bushels, and less than the average for the four years 1890 to 1803 by 3.7 bush-els, quality 79.4. The result is in hawiony with reported indications during the growing season. The rates of yield of the principal corn States are as follows the principal corn States are as follows: New York, 28.2; Pennsylvania, 32; Ohio, 26.3; Michigan, 23.2; Indiana, 28.9; Illi-nois, 28.8; Iowa, 15; Mississippi, 22; Kan-sas, 11.2; Nebraska, 6. The average yield of buckwheat is 16.1 bushels per acre. The average yield in 1893 was 14.7 and in 1892 14.1 bushels.

1893 was 14.7 and in 1892 14.1 bushels. The average quality 90.3, 100 being the standard. The average yield per acre of potatoes is returned as 62. In 1892 the yield was 1.32 and 1892 1.17 tons. The quality is high, as shown by the percentage of 94.5. The crop of apples is reported at 41.7 per cent. of an average product. The returns relative to the feeding of wheat to stock are not sufficient to justify a report at that date. The department hopes to be able to make a special report iones to be able to make a special repor on this subject in the near future.

JAPAN STATES TERMS

Cannot Accept the Offer of Mediation by

the United States Government It is learned that the Japanese Gov. ernment has sent its reply to the note of United States Minister Dun asking whether a tender by the President of the United States of his good offices in the interest of restoring peace in the East would be agreeable to Japan. Before eaching a conclusion the ministry gave the matter consideration for several days and finally stated to Mr. Dun that, al-though the friendly sentiments which prompted the Government and people of the United States were deeply appreciated, the success of the Japanese arms had een such that China should approach Japan directly on the subject. In vie of the absence of Japanese and Chines diplomatic representatives at Pekin and Tokio respectively, this would imply that any communication between the two American ministers to China and Japan, who, since the outbreak of the war, have and in charge the interests of the two countries.

FIVE CRUSHED UNDER A TRAIN

Miners Meet Death While Riding Home on Cars Loaded with Cosl-Pittsburg dispatch: Five men lie at the bottom of Brush Creek, Westmorethe bottom or Brush Creek, Westmore-land County, with sixteen cars and their londs of coal piled on top of them. The killed are: Wilson Brown, 40 years old, married; Thomas Jenkins, 60 years old, married; William Jenkins, son of the above, 25 years old, single; Owen Owens, 35 years old, married; Martin Polakesy, 20 years old single. A train of twenty 30 years old, single. A train of twenty five cars of coal pulled out of the West five cars of coal pulled out of the West moreland Coal Company's works, thre miles from Larimer, Pa. Just befor reaching the main line, the trucks of one car broke down. The impetus of the train carried it onto the bridge across Park Company. Brush Creek, and broke down the struct are. The disabled car went through and Brush Creek, and move down to state, the disabled car went through and was followed by fifteen more cars, all loaded. A number of miners employed by the Westmoreland Coal Company were riding on the train to their homes at Lariner. The men on the other cars jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

Constable B. B. Williamson interfered in a drunken row at Sandborn, Ind., and was fatally shot. Ed Lankford has been arrested.

was killed by a train at Terre Haute.

CHINA READY TO QUIT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

OPEN PEACE NEGOTIA-TIONS DIRECTLY WITH JAPAN.

China Said to Be Willing to P Indemnity of One Hundred Million Taels Besides All Japan's Expenses —Special Envoy Dispatched.

Bears an Olive Branch. De Ting, the chief of the imperial cus-toms at Tien Tsin, who was recently sum-moned to Pekin in order to confer with the government as to ways and means for raising money for the war, has left for raising money for the war, has left for Japan in order to arrange terms of peace. The departure of the Chinese customs chief for Japan is regarded by officials in Washington as the result of Japan's demand for a direct offer from China. The De Ting mentioned in the cable is said to be Dietering, a German, who occupies the position of commissioner of customs. That he should be sent as the peace envoy is accounted for by officials on the ground that an indemnity would probably be secured on the customs reprobably be secured on the customs re-ceipts. It has been one of Japan's conceipts. It has been one of Japan's contentions that she would expect to receive the customs receipts of the big Chinese ports in case an indemnity was arranged. It is said that the Chinese envoy will probably be the giest of United States Minister Dun at Tokio. Japanese officials have been accorded every courtesy.

Although Japan-shows no signs of exhaustion, fiscal or military, her Government and people ought to be satisfied with the magnificent progress already achieved in humbling a power ten times more formidable as to numbers and allied with the most aggressive imperial sov-

with the most aggressive imperial sov ereignties of Europe and Asia. England interests are implicated with China's; Russia's are complicated with China's. If Japan can arrange peace which, first, shall completely detach Corea from first, shall completely detach. Corea from China; which, secondly, shall give no new footing to Russia on the northeast nor to England in the ports and mines of Corea, Japan will prove herself not only a war power of distinguished rank, notwithstanding her insular insignificance and her comparatively small numbers, but she will have outwitted the entire array of European diplomatists entire array of European diplomatists who have been hovering over the contest like vultures expecting to prey on both contestants. China will bear watching in all states

of negotiation for peace. Shameless in treachery, recreant to pledges, savage to captives, barbarous in all respects in which she has not been partially civilized by force, her diplomats will not hesitate to cheat even their own agent in the negotiation.

KILLED LIKE BEASTS.

Two Thousand of the Unprotected Peo-pie Bucchered in Sassun.
A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna says that a letter has been received there from Smyrna reporting that Zeki Pasha, a Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Nizams and a field bat-tery, massacred 2,000 Armenians at Sassun. The bodies of the dead were left un buried and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera. Many Christians are reported to have fled by secret paths

across the Russian frontier.
So far there has been no official confirmation of this news, but if it is true it is time the powers share in the responsi-bility by their failure to enforce article 01 of the Berlin treaty, which imposes on them the duty of seeing that the Porte them the outr of seeing that the Porte takes mensures to protect Armenians. The latter declare that they hope for nothing from Europe, but that they still have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign office.

Armenians to the British foreign office. The last appeal received says that the Armenians do not wish to see more of their territory annexed by Russia, but if Great British is unable to help them they will be compelled to look to Russia, ander whose yoke they would be better off than under the yoke of Turkey.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Constantinople says that the energetic action of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has caused constantion among the members of the Turkish Government. Everything has been done to keep secret the facts of the outrages. Information from various sources tends to prove that the Sassun affair was most serious.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the A dispaten from Constantinopie to the Standard says that in response to the protest made by Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, the Porte has unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Hallward, the British Consul against Air. Hallward, the British Consulat Van, of inciting the Armenians at Sassun and elsewhere to revolt. The charge grew out of the investigation made by Mr. Hallward into the Armenian massacres and his report to the British Ambassador. The Governor of Bitlis, who is seriously involved in the outrage made the charge, it is said, for the pur

pose of revenge. The Sultan has decided to send a com The Sultan has decided to send a com-mission composed of three members of his military household and one civilian to Sassun for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the outrages on Ar-menians. The latest news is to the effect that many of the Armenians who were supposed to have been killed fled from the soldiery and are now returning.

Judge J. T. Terrill was shot and killed at Jonesboro, Ark., by Amey Seymour, a stock raiser. Before falling a corpse Terrill knocked Seymour down with a club, inflicting serious wounds.

Mrs. Blanche Kaufman, a French ac tress, was sentenced at Cincinnati, Ohio, to three months' imprisonment and to pay \$200 fine and costs for shooting her husband several months ago. Two more dead, burned in the forest

fires of Sept. 1, have been found in the most northerly portion of the hurned dis-trict. One was Capt. L. Brook, of Pine City, Minn.; the other cannot be identi-

The body of Sam Sing, the Chinese leper, who lived for more than four years alone in a cell at Snake Hill, N. Y., where doctors watched his disease, helpless to Thomas Samuel, aged 30, a switchman, aid him, was builed Monday in quick was killed by a train at Terre Haute. Ilma at Snake Hill.

SERIOUS SUBECTS CAREFULLY CONSOERED.

A Scholarly Expositio of the Lesson-Thoughts Worthy of Im Reflection-Half an Hour's Study of 's Scriptures Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Dec. 2.

Golden Text: "Behold, I send senger before thy face."—Luke 7: mes"Christ's Testimony to John" has subject of this lesson, which is founde Luke 7: 24-35. Next to Christ there no more interesting figure in the Next Testament group than that of John the Baptist. What shall we say of him? Certainly nothing else than Christ here spake when he called John "much more than a prophet," and up to his time the greatest of those born of woman. There is a way of reading or expeunding this narrative such as would degrade John to a weaking. Doubtless he was tried to the verge of disheartenment, and Christ himself says that ours is a privilege and purchase of power which by the aid of the Spirit makes the lensi of us greater than the Baptist, but our Savior's strong language on this occasion sets aside the imputation that John was either in the pit of despair or on the deserts of vacillation. He was no shaken reed, he was no individual in the deserts of vacilla-tion. He was no shaken reed, he was no petted child of luxury. He was a hero, every inch of him, and the present que-ries are not to be interpreted as in any sense a renunciation of the faith. Rather may we not esteem them as coming from deep decetion, rather than dark despair. deep devotion rather than dark despair.

John is in dismal confinement. Doubtless it tries his soul and the souls of his
immediate disciples. He had perhaps anticlpated another denouement, but now he sees the end is drawing nigh. He also hears of the wonderful works of the nears of the wonderful works of the Nazarene. Is his own work finished? Is he to bear no larger part in the new kingdom, and is the Lamb of God fairly and fully entered upon his great mission and career? This for his own sake and for his disciples' sake and for the world's sake John wants to be assured of, and, being so assured, he silently retires, his work being ended.

Points in the Lesson,
"The messengers of John." It is the
last appeal of the Old to the New. The
law salutes the gospel, the ind of the
prophets salutes the author and finisher,
of faith. It is the final declaration of
prophecy's fulfilment and of the for
ginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ.
The messengers have "depart", but
not empty-handed It would be impresting
to follow them as they beats tack to
John the precious messages of Jesus that Points in the Lesson not empty-handed. It would be interesting to follow them as they bears tack to John the precious messages of Jesis that these signs are worthy to be believed. The blind seeing, the lame walking, etc., these are the sure tokens that the kingdom has begun and the Christ has come to establish his reign. We can imagine the worn and weary John turning aside now, not with grief, but with deep joy, to await God's call. He has fulfilled his course, he is ready for translation.

"What went ye out into the wilderness for to see?" And now let us get Christ's own estimate of John the Baptist. Some

own estimate of John the Baptist. Som men may just now be thinking him a reed that bends with the wind. Circum-stances seem to help out such reports. This very embassage of John's disciples might possibly suggest it. Or did any at the outset go out expecting to find a yielding, easy-going or ease-toying soul? Such could not have spoken as John spoke, or have endured as John endured. Christ but mentions them to indicate by the very mention their absurdity. What John was at the Jordan, he is still, i. e., in this mission of his life. A man he is, and subject to like sorrows and discomforts as others, under some-thing of grief and burden just now, but

thing of grief and burden just now, but there stands his life, let it speak for him. "Wisdom is justified of her children." It is the life that vindicates and estab-lishes. The world stands or sits like un-natural and stubborn children in the market place spending the time in fruit-less complaint and criticism, instead of in the enjoyment which might be theirs. Some see too much austerity in religion, others too little. But here in the midst all the time stands Christ preached by prophets and apostles, hands full of ber ents and pleadingly saying, "ke will no come unto me that ye might have life." Let nother wisdom drive us home to God and his salvation in Christ. Hints and Illustrations

Do with John the Baptist as Christ did with him, honor his noble character. Prove by him how God uses man for high and divine ends; show how great he was, and yet how much greater the privilege of the humblest child of the kingdom. The traits of character in John that are worker of providing the character in John that are worker of providing the character in John that we work the of providing the character in the confidence of the character in John that are worker to be considered to the character in John that are worker to be considered to the character in John that are worker to be considered to the character in John that are worker to be considered to the character in John that are worker to be considered to the character. thy of emulation are self-devotion, loyal-ty and humility. Greatest among the prophets and them of the old dispensapropers and them of the old depensa-tion, he bows reverently and joyfully a the feet of the Man of Nazareth. His life is a specimen life under the great plan of God, and the glory, which is now his and the grace which is now ours make up but a part of the rich fruitage of that life. of that life.

When John was born it was prophesied that he should go before "in the spirit and power of Elins." The effects of that power were further declared to be "to power were further declared to be "to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." Is there anything more needed to day? We might well pray for the coming of some one armed with the spirit and power of Elias. Austria is solicitous because there is no royal son to take the crown. Kingdoms are full of acclamations when an heir is born in the princely halls. But of how little moment are these compared with the birth of a Whitefield, a Wesley, a Spurgeon, in whom is the spirit and Spurgeon, in whom is the spirit and power of Elijah? Is there such an one somewhere for the generation before us?

"As bright as the promises of God," said Judson regarding his prospects abroad. The career of John the Baptist demonstrates that one may be accounted strong without the show of success that

Abrams is not sufficiently recovered to appear.

General McCook has ordered a courremartial for the trial of Captain Theophishus Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, on charges growing out of the erratic conduct of the officer during last summer's campaign.

The body of Sam Size strong without the show of success, that own conscious weakness, has, even in the midst of his grief and despondency, held on to God, and has brought the project through the cloudy day. Trust God and keep on, spite of all. Keep on, brother, sister. He knows.

Next Lesson—"Christ Teaching by Parables." Luke 8: 4-15.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Bev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Scrvices at 10:30 o'clock s.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun-lay school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every day achool at 12 m. Prayer meeting ever Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are c dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every St day at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father Webeler. Regular services the last Su meets ING LODGE, No. 358, P. & A. M.

evening equiar communication on Thursday evening equipment of the moon.

A. TAYLO. R. D. CONNINE, W. M.
MARVIN PO-second and found 240, G. A. R., meets the inturdays in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Adjul WOODBURY, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF the 2d and 4th Saturday SS, No. 182, meets on Isabelo'clock in the at-REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. 183, President. GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. X

Meets overy third Tuesday in each No. 12).—

WM. PRINTH.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., A. C. O. McCullough, N. Meets every Tuesday evening W. BLANCHAN, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCullough, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. CHAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -Meet's every Šaturday evening. G. S. DYER, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mair L. Statiet, W. M. Ada M. Grouloff, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.-Moots. first and third Wednesday of each month. MARIUS HANSON, C. C.

J. HARTWICE, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Meets G. W. SMITH, C. R. T. NARRIN, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 148.-Meets first and third Saturday of each month.

L. J. PATIERSON, Captain. ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M. - Meets

every first and third Wednesday of each month.

SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.- Meets in egnlar session every Monday evening

GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com-HARRY EVANS, Clerk. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. TRENCH JOHN STALEY. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK. CRAYLING, MICH.

meral Banking business transacted. Drafts ut and sold on all parts of the United States Foreign Countries. Interest allowed our deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

C. W. SMITH. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

GRAYLING, MICH. Office and Residence one door south of Methodist Church.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - MICHL Office on Michigan avenue, first door cast of

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Not**ary.** Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly of the court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

PRIES & GERISHER, Proprietor. GRAYLIN .. MICH.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in fivet-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine supplerrooms for convenient of the state of the

F. A. BRIGHAM. (Successor to Frank Petee.) Tonsorial Artist. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Laiest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near-comet Michigan Arenue and Raifred Street, Prompt at ention given all outcomers. Oct. 1, 81.

McCULLOUGH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE CRAYLING, - MICHICAN.

First-class rigs at all times. Good accommedation for farmers or travelors' teams. Sales made on commession and satisfaction guaranteed.

CEDAR STREET.

Fine JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE

THE death of the Czar will not drape Siberia in black.

VICE PRESIDENT WICKES is having trouble with another union. A CORNCOR pipe is not aristocratic,

but it smokes a heap sweeter than

one that ain't paid for. WOULD Mr. Wickes agree to submit his divorce suit to the National

Arbitration Commission? YALE made \$20,000 at football last year. This brings her net hospital

expenses down to about \$30,000. WE have sweatshops right in our midst.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER ork upon a poem on Tampall. This is the most unkindest cur

NEW YORK corypheeimported against Lillian Russella right to chorus girls. They ha

THE Ministeria enefits. It keeps is not without from writing more Emperor Will

Tr William proposes to Ir Emn the poetry business we continum to sign his name to all advigripts he submits.

he carelessness of the user is the alvation of the manufacturer of most of the machinery used on the farm Yet a man careful of his machinery is a joy to the manufacturer thereof, as his products in the hands of a man who takes good care of it is his best adver-

law has just gone into force Washington prohibiting any building over 110 feet high on business streets. or over ninety feet high on other streets. This action was taken when It was found that the upper stories of a new flat building 160 feet high could not be reached by any engine or series of ladders in the city.

Mecoa was visited last year by between two hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred thousand pilgrims. much larger number than usual, as the principal day of the pilgrimage happened to fall on a Friday; ninety thousand came by sea, of whom nearly ten thousand died of cholera, while of those who went by land, most of them from British India: fifteen thousand perished. The mortality was ten per cent. of all the pilgrims.

The traveling public owes a debt of cratitude to the Master Car Builders' Association for the work it is doing to secure fairly decent ventilation in cars. The season is now approaching when more or less of us will have to suffer with colds and pneumonia to satisfy the hog in the seat ahead who persists in keeping his or her window open. It is possible to sympathize with anyone who is forced to stay many hours during the winter in a modern vestibule train, with its glaring decorations and its bad atmosphere, but it is mighty hard to sit in a freezing draught from an open window. Cars ought not to be ventilated through the windows at al!, except in summer.

FRW people have any conception of the enormous extent to which newspaper advertising has grown in these days. Millions of dollars are invested every year in sounding the praises of various enterprises, and fortunes are made and lost in the columns of newspapers. But notwithstanding the latter statement, as the wisest men continue to advertise it is safe to say that advertising pays. Indeed. it has come to pass that business men must advertise in some way or they maintain their supremacy with difficulty. Not only is the volume of business exceedingly large, but the amount expended by individual advertisers is almost beyond belief. One patent medicine man in Boston pays the newspapers every year over \$300. A single firm paid \$15,000 last year for one page in one issue of a certain family namer. The largest advertising contract ever closed is believed to be one recently made by a New York daily with a large dry goods firm. The advertiser agrees to take \$70,000 worth of space in this newspaper during the year.

HERE is a new use for hypnotism that promises great things for the future: "Rockford, Ill. - In a justice court Thos. Ryan sued Edward Col lins and wife, of Durand, for \$68 for clothing purchased of him last spring. The clothing was never removed from the package and the defense set up that Ryan's agent used hypnotic influence to induce Mrs. Collins to purchase. The defense won the case.' make a complete change in all sys tems of doing business. Salesmen will be valued according to their hypnotic influence and the man who cannot hypnotize any one who comes into the store will be of little value A first-class traveling salesman will be able to stop off at an interior town and sell goods to every man, woman and child in it. Indeed, it will he a mighty poor husiness-man who can't sell a neglige gown to a bachelor or a plug hat to a spinster once he gets either under the spell of his eye. It will only require a few passes for an expert to convince a girl of 17 that she wants a complete smoker's outfit and a wax doll. Great are the possibilities of hypnotism in the business ing him over) "you haven't changed a world.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular asking for information in regard to "nut

grass" or "coco," a weed that is very prevalent in some parts of the South and has extended northward. It is it subtropical origin, and is said to he reached the United States first at Act Orleans among garden plants by bught from Cuba. It resembles small forms of the sedge commonly known se chufa, which often is cultivated as food for swine, for which reason it is important swine, for which reason if is important that the distinction between the two plants should be cleanly understood. The striking point of difference is that in the chufa all the dibers are clustered about the base of the parent plant, and except it very loose porous soils they usually would quickly root face, where how would quickly root face, where how would quickly root are the properties. face, where hos would quickly root them out, while tubers of the nut grass are streed along the root stock, often everal inches below the surface of feet or more away from the two to for teet or more away from the parent at the nut grass from maturing to produce ground. The plant repro-seed hove ground. The plant reprodu than from the nut. The secret of Access is frequent stirring of ground Great Scott! Try Jamaica ginger, during growing time of aummer, so as to stimulate each tuber and seed to sprout, and then between midsummer

and frost time to cut down every tall

stem while in the flowering state at the

latest, and the sooner the better. The news from Chinn, if unexpected, is not surprising. From the first the superior discipline and intelligence of Japanese have given them advan tuge over their adversaries. Nor should the power of sympathy be overlooked. The sentiment of civilization has been favorable to the Japanese. The report of a request for the European powers to intervene for re-establishment of peace, on the basis of Corean independence, does not sound strange when made by China. But the result of the action of the great powers may lead to serious complications. There are not many who believe that Corea can mantain a state of independence. It is a very weak and remarkably unprogressive nation; it occupies a country whose seaboard is coveted by powerful nations. Russia and Britain certainly and Germany and Italy probably, are among European powers that desire essions on the Corean coast, and it is absurd to suppose that Japan has entered upon a spirited and costly war without hope of territorial aggrandize-ment. It will be strange if the European powers consent to act as media tors between China and Japan without demanding pay for their services, and the pay is likely to be in the form of Corean harbors. Japan, also, as the now dominant Oriental nation, is likely territory. Something like to that which has happened in Samoa may be about to happen in Corea, with, of course, the adition of Russia to the number of powers giving a guaranty of "protec tion and independence" to a plundered

FOUND UNTOLD RICHES.

Discoverer of Diamonds in Africa-Play things for Children.

The Cape Government of Africa is contemplating the granting of a pen sion to the founder of the diamond in-dustries of Africa. He is Lennard Jacobs, and accompanying is a picture of him. When told that diamonds were thought to exist in Africa he asked what they were, whereupon he told that if he found a stone bright and

shining, like glass, which withstood the

fire while his pulse beat five times or



FOUND AFRICA'S DIAMONDS.

more, he might conclude it was a dia mond; while, on the other hand, if it popped in the ashes, it was a crystal, and valueless. "Why," said Lennard, "my children have many bright stones such as you speak of, and when I go home I will put them in the fire." his return to his little farm, remember ing the instructions, he placed several bright stones, which his children had with the exception of one, which seem ed impervious to the heat. This was purchased by Sir Philip Woodhouse the Governor, for \$2,000, and it still re mains in his family. Jacobs, however got but little out of the transaction Jacobs' discovery led to the mining of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth

of diamonds on the dark continent. To Protect the Frogs. Is a frog a fish? This is the problem which the officials of the Canadian fishery department have recently had o consider. Petitions were forwarded to the department from the inhabitants of Northumberland, Ont., praying for a close season for frogs. A lucrative trade in the shipment of frogs' legs had been done in that county, but it was discovered that the very time that the frogs were spawning is one when the greatest havoc is wrought among them Possibly a change will be made fishery laws so as to embrace frogs The officers say that in their embryotic stage frogs are certainly fishes, but later on they take an amphibious char

A "Compliment." Two old school fellows met, fifteer

ears after their graduation, and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks. "Well, well, dear old Smith!" said "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Hat ha!

Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the class." "Yes, I suppose I was." "And here you are now! Why," (look-

GOWNS AND GOWNING. of place on far less expensive sowns.

the observations of the contract was become in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Funcies Feminine, Frivo lous, Maybap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearled Womankind

Gossip from Gay Gotham



seemingly more wasteful than in the employment of furs. These are stripped in bits or used as entire gar planned to suggest prodigality. In many cases, this is more appearance than actuality, more cry than wool that is, than pelt: but the look of it is there to an extent that makes the fash ionable promenaders a startling lot. One fashionable fur adjunct, however hints of economy. It is a cut of short tacket that ends at the waist, and at first sight makes the observer think that its lack of tails is due to the bigness of Its sleeves. But after seeing others it becomes plain that these abbreviated garments are planned simply to at tain novelty, without the least consideration of economy. They are parts of street costumes worn without cloaks and are often made close fitting of Persian lamb, baby fur, or seal. Some belt of the fur buckled richly with heavy silver. In such the uppe sleeves are made full, and the lowe sleeve is of rich wool to match the of the dress.

Of this general order is the costum of the initial illustration, but the jacke



FUR STYLISHLY ZIGZAGGED.

odice is entirely astrakhan, tight-fit ting and not extending beyond the waist. It fastens beneath the button on the right side, and is finished with gray fur collar and cuffs. The skirt be low it comes from heavy gray suiting is nine gored and garnished about the bottom with several rows of machine stitching. It is considered especially lesirable in these get-ups to have neadwear in accord with the dress, but it is not decreed that the matching must be so close that the hat cannot be worn with other rigs. In this instance the hat is of black velvet trimmed with bow of gray-mirror velvet, buckley and two black wings. Still another expression of this gen

eral idea comes in fur coats, tight fitting as a dress bodice, made with a tiny point front and back and cut shou o the waist line at the sides. These are much in vogue. They button don and here deep revers of satin, velvet or moire turn away over the bust and shoulder. A yoke of the fur and a high close collar of the same appear above The sleeves are enormous, and it is admissible that they be of material to match the revers, but that almost always smacks of economy, and, as has been intimated that will hardly do When it comes to shredding pelts the fur tinkers must use some such machine as do the makers of Saratoga hips, for they slice up edgings so fine that it's a wonder they hang together. Some of them are as scant of hair as dude's mustache, but they make dainty trimmings, and the inch widths which are commonly the narrowest



AS FROM OUT AN OLD PICTURE FRAME are extremely showy. This is especially true of those from less costly furs, which can be had at very rea sonable figures. With the strips ob tainable, the method of laying them on is the next point to consider. In the second illustration there is shown a handsome pattern. This costume is an expensive one in every particular and it needs to be to carry tastefully so much fur, but a little fur trimming of the cheaper sorts is not at all out

NEWS OF OUR STATE. Here taste and dollars combined and their union resulted in black embroi-

dered velvet, bluet velvet and fur for materials. Black velvet gives the ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS. gored skirt, which is embroidered round the bottom, and between the

long tabs of the bodice with jet. Bluet

velvet is employed for the bodice

whose deep pleated yoke of white satin is bordered with fur, the tabs be-

ing similarly edged. The bodice fas

ens behind, its sleeves have bluet cuffs and large puffs of plain black velvet,

and the standing collar is made of

white satin to match the yoke. Muff

and dress trimmings must match.
Since the truthful chronicle of styles

must admit that sleeves are no smaller

here's not much to be said as to them

for how can they become much larger

The next sketch portrays an attempted change in them that is current. As is

indicated with startling plainness in the picture and in all the models of

this departure, the puff is to be con-

centrated at the elbow, leaving lower arms and shoulders bare. Whether it

is to be generally adapted is as yet en-

ANOTHER SORT OF SHOULDER TREATMENT.

tirely uncertain. In this costume it

gives the last touch of quaintness to an

exceedingly demure get-up. Its ma-

teriuls are heliotrope woolen suiting,

mauve velvet and mauve galloon; and its distinct features are the stiffened

skirt, the yoke outlined with galloon

and continuing in shoulder caps, and

the long velvet tabs starting from the

shoulders. Such a rig will attract many

n glance on the promenade, and the

contrast of advanced novelty and gen-

eral air of sobriety will set folk a-won

dering. And who could desire to create

is difficult of description, for, in a way.

it has no armhole. There is a square cap-like epaulette that extends out

from the shoulder. The sleeve is fulled

into the armhole at the sides and be-

neath, and the upper part starts from the edges of the cap. This gives an effect of extreme slope from the shoul-

der, and may or may not indicate that

the sleeve of the last gown is to become

the correct shape. Even if it does point that way, the shoulder fixings of

the fourth pictured gown are evidence of the opposite sort. Here the bluet

broadcloth sleeves have fancy pleated velvet epaulettes edged with silk em-

broidery in various bluet shades. A

band of this forms the belt. The full

round waist has fitted lining, is pleat-

ed at the waist in front, the back being plain, and is garnished with a fancy

oke of a like shade of velvet, which is

bordered with the same embroidery.

Haircloth stiffens the skirt, which is

gored, laid in organ pipe folds at the

back and lined with pale primrose vel-

vet, its matching the dress trimming

being an effective feature of the whole

FASHIONABLE DEEP MOURNING

Dressmakers are confined in narrow

deep mourning. The question of hues is, of course, settled in advance, and

that is a tremendous item in woman's

dress, but there is still field for the ex

the more apparent in the garb of griev

ing because its limitations are so gen

erally known. The final sketch depict one of the best recent examples of fash-

ionable mourning attire, made from crepe cloth with English crepe for

trimming. The skirt has double box

pleats on either side of the front

breadth, which is ornamented with a

deep V of crepe. A plain crepe cloth belt is decorated with two dull jet

buckles and fastens under the left box

pleat. The bodice front has a deep

crepe corselet and a pointed yoke with

crepe collar fastening in back. Two

frills finish the sleeves; one of crepe,

the other of cloth, and the Mary Stuart

connet is entirely of crepe, with a band

of white inside for widows, and is com-

less sliks, claiming that the former is

but it is still used a great deal because

insteriess black silk.

Copyright, 1894.

ercise of good taste, which becomes all

low taffeta. The muff carried is of

e only other noticeably new sleeve

more of a sensation than that?

ocial Sensations at Ann Arbor-Smug glers in the Tolls-Ridiculous Quarrel Over Religious Bellef of Whittler and Webster-Band of Thieves Broken Up.

Michigan Churches at Wa-

The Ann Arbor Unitarians and Meth-odists are at war, and all over the fact as to whether John Greenleaf Whittier odists are at war, and all over the fact, as to whether John Greenleaf Whittier and Daniel Webster belonged to the Methodist or Unitarian Church. The Rev. Mr. Coburn, Methodist, made a claim that the Methodists had increased 2,500,000 in thirty years, while the Unitarian increase was only 24,000, and he charged that the Unitarian pamphlet which gave Whittier and Webster as Unitarians was a baid lie. The Rev. Mr. Sunderland came back with a hot reply, saying no one was silly enough to question the truth of the pamphlet in ten years, and it was Coburn, not the pamphlet, which falsified history. Coburn got mad, and he went all the way to Washington, D. C., to get facts. On his return, he said he had established that both Webster and Whittier explicitly denied Unitarianism, and he would get back at Sunderland. Each congregation is upholding its pastor with ferodice wardianather. tion is upholding its pastor with fer cious partisanship. Vice Capitulates at Ann Arbor.

Vice Capitulates at Ann Arbor.
The fight for the suppression of the drinking and smoking habits among Ann Arbor University students recently instituted by the Reform League is growing warmer daily. The League has enlisted the services of a score of pretty co-eds, who circulate this pledge: "I will not use alcoholic drinks or tobacco in any way." The students readily sign, the pledges when gitls present them. A private detective has been at work among the students for some time gathering informadents for some time gathering informa-tion against saloon-keepers who break the laws, and he was re-enforced by six students, who will act in the capacity of spies. The students threaten a tar-andfeather bee if the identity of any of these

Six Persons Arrested.

Deputy Sheriff Phelps, of Willis, arrested six men, all hitherto respectable citizens of Augusta Township, Sunday afternoon, and the charge of larceny is preferred against them for stealing chickens, wheat, oats, etc., from the farmers residing in that township. Others arrests will follow, as there is in all er arrests will follow, as there is in an probability an organized gang in that vicinity composed of farmers, laborers, and hired men, who have been disposing of their ill-gotten gains in Ypsilanti. The officers are determined to break up this The trials will take organization The place at Whittaker.

Victims of the Gun. Henry Miller, a hardware dealer, of Conklin, was accidentally killed while hunting in a swamp just north of the hunting in a swamp just north of the willage of Couldin. It is supposed he caught the hanmer of the guh on a log he was crossing. The entire charge of shot was received in the breast in the region of the heart. Mr. Miller was one of the early settlers of Chester Township, Ottawa County. He was 50 years old, and leaves a widow and five the control of the country. children, one son and four daughters.

Off for a Legacy.

Paul G. Suckey, Washtenaw County
Treasurer, left for Germany to enforce his rights to his share in his mother's es tate. He is heir to \$7,000 worth of property, which the other heirs are slow about paying to him. As soon as these matters can be adjusted he will make his bonds. men good on the \$3,000 shortage in his account as treasurer. Nine hundred dol-lars of this shortage arose from his issu-ing liquor licenses partly on credit, the debtors having failed to pay up.

Celluloid Smugglers in the Tolls. An extensive gang of smugglers has been unearthed at Port Huron, and 1,500 pounds of crude celluloid which had been smuggled over the river confiscated. Two of the supposed members, or ac-complices, of the gang were arrested. They are Harry C. Humphrey, a diver, and Charles King, a one-armed drayman. The gang is believed to be a large one. The celluloid was in 250-pound cases. It had been brought over from Sarnia and consigned to a Chicago firm as paint.

Boy Is Painted Red and Blu While on his way home at Bay City the While on his way home at Bay City the other day with two buckets of paint, one red and the other blue, Willie Butter-field, 7 years old, was set upon by a number of companions. They stripped off his clothes, and smeared his whole body with a thick coat of the paint. The boy now lies in a critical condition. The pothe lads

Wedding Dress as a Shroud Katie Connor, of West Bay City, who was to have been married Thursday, laid her wedding dress on the back of a chair when she retired Wednesday night. Escaping gas suffocated her and nearly killed her companion, Nina Hammond. Katie, attired in her wedding gown which is her shroud, is in her coffin.

Record of the Week The Rev. Albert Klein of Port Huron committed suicide by hanging himself by curtain string. Nervous prostration and it is carnished with lace and violimits when employed in costumes for

Nellie Vanderjagt, daughter of Leon and Vanderjagt, of Grand Rapids, is in a very precarious condition on account of burns received from a falling lamp. -Four masked men entered the house

of Mrs. Jane McMichael, a wealthy wo of Mrs. Jane McMichael, a weathy woman who lives alone near Edwardsburg,
as she was eating breakfast, gagged and
bound her, ransacked the house and drove
off with her horse and buggy. They
found only \$2 in money. This is her second experience of the kind.

James A. Mead, a popular young business man of Grand Rapids, nephew and adopted son of the late Maj. A. B. Watson, died. He leaves a widow and a little daughter.

The little sons of Edward White and Thomas Whitall, near Grand Rapids, had a scrap, and it seems the White boy had a scrap, and it seems the white boy was getting the worst of it. White himself then interfered. The other father got mad, they went at each other, and, it is alleged, Whitall got a kick in the rear that nearly killed him. A \$5,000 damage suit is now on in the Circuit Court, all because of a small boys' quarrel.

pleted by a crepe vell reaching to the skirt's hem. The tollet is lined with Mrs. Charles E. Stuart, widow of ex Senator Stuart, died at Kalamazoo from apoplexy. Mr. Stuart was United States Senator from this State from 1853 to Physicians deplore the use of crepe and plend for the substitution of luster-1859.

constant menace to the wearer's health A certain Sarnia woman made a chear A certain Sarnia woman made a cheap bustle of Yankce goods at a Port Huron store and crossed on the ferry. She swept proudly past the inspector, oblivious to the fact that her improvised bustle was dangling at her heels like the tail of a Chinese kite. The inspector touched her shoulder and asked her to come along. She strutted like a peacock till she caught sight of the bedraggled goods, then she blushed, melted and disappeared through a hole in the sidewalk. its texture makes it more effective as trimming than anything else of a like hue. The only way to abolish it is to supplant it with something that will fully take its place, and that seems dif-A PEt floa has been known to live n hole in the sidewalk.

Adrian is to have a sixth bank, a na-

Pontiac Masons expect to build a \$25. 000 temple.

The Disciples of Christ have started a new church in Cadillac. The Ann Arbor Railroad is about to buy 500 new freight cars.

The Eddy-Sheldon Co. is about to erect blg planing mill in Bay City.

Bread is selling in Imlay City for three cents per loaf, or two for five. Julius Goldbery, for twenty-three years a cigar manufacturer at Kalamazoo, died,

The Rudell Ice Cream Co., at Grand

Rupids, has filed a chattel mortgage Liabilities, \$2,000. Port Huron, with 20,000 people, has seventy saloons, and a Y. M. C. A. is now talked of as an antidote.

A Riverdale merchant was fim-flam med with some eggs from which the con-tents had been blown and water in Miss Cynthia Irish, who had been in

of the Kalamazoo asylum cot-for twenty-five years, dropped The Salvation army at Grand Rapids couldn't raise enough money to hire a big hall and hence had to forego a visit from Gen. Booth.

There was nothing mysterious abou the death of Proctor Atwood, near Port Huron: A postmortem showed that he had heart disease.

A 6,000-pound bell is on its way to Bay City. It is five feet and a half in di-ameter and will ring out the hours from the new City Hall.

Bellaire's new hoop factory, employing seventy-five men, has begun work. The Buckeye factory at Mancelona has been removed to Gladstone.

John L. Miller, arrested at Oshkosh, Wis., is wanted at I'lint on a charge of robbing Hermele Mathias, a poor Ger-

man immigrant, of \$270. Andrew Leonard fell from the third story of the Clarendon Hotel at Grand Rapids He walked some distance after was hurt, but it is feared he cannot

August Kindler, living three miles south of Sebewaing, was found dead in his house by neighbors. He had evidently committed suicide. No cause is known for the rash act.

Thos. D. Gilbert, aged 79, one nostprominent citizens of Grand Rapids, s dead. He leaves a wife but no children to inherit his estate, which is estimated at over \$500,000. He, kept out of politics, but in former years was frequently known as a Gubernatorial possibility.

—An Imlay City youngster who had a cold saw his elders take cough medicine out of a bottle, and when he got a chance be took some too. His intention was good, but he overdid the mater and took about half the contents of the botle. A doctor and stomach pump succeeded in saving him.

I. H. Hall, a telegraph opera-tor of the Detroit. Lansing and Northern Railroad, was instantly killed at Lakeview, the result of attempting to board a freight, train moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. He was a mem-ber of the Knights of the Maccabees and

Uncle Harvey I. Baldwin, one of Palmyra's fuvorite sous, recently "retired" from the office of Justice of the Peace after forty-eight years continuous service, and said he wouldn't take it again. But the Palmyra people let him rest just one term, and the "Squire" is once more in harness. A singular coincidence is found in the fact that the house Mr. Baldwin occupies and has for many years was once the home of Tiffany, of Justice Guide fame.

About a year ago, the dry goods firm of Livingston & Bloch, of Kalamazoo or Livingston & Bloch, of Malamazoo, filed chattel mortgages for allarge amount, naming Henry Stern as trustee. Five suits, involving claims of about \$8,000, growing out of this transaction, are to be tried in the United States Court. In the initial suit it is claimed that before filing the mortgages, Livingston & Bloch shipped a large quantity of goods to fictitious addresses throughout the State, and that these goods were received by near relatives or friends of the firm, and were never paid for.

John Lee, of Eckford, who has been burglarized thrice within a few weeks and robbed of considerable property, is again the victim of a mysterious plot. nan representing himself as a private deman representing himself as a private de-tective called upon him and induced him-to accompany him to Marshall for the purpose of having his fortune told. A descendant of the witch of Endor told Mr. Lee that he would again be burglar-ized, and the next time blood would flow. What the witch and detective are

fruit belt told of two apple-growers near Fennville who sent part of their product to a Chicago house. One of them re-ceived thirty-eight cents for some sixty barrels, and the other fifty cents for thirty-five barrels. And now comes a tory from the Menominee County Jour nal to the effect that a man in that coun nal to the effect that a man in that county sent a quantity of wool to a commission house in Chicago, and since then has heard nothing from it or received no pay for it. Although he has written to them several times about the matter, he cannot even get the wool back.

Two would-be schoolmasters in An-tioch Township, near Cadillac, have lost all their faith in human nature. One started in the first morning with chapel exercises, but was surprised to notice that no one joined in. Looking up from his prayers, he saw that two boys were playing penny-ante in a corner of the com, another was smoking a corn-coh pipe. Before he had time to expostulate pipe. Before he had time to expostulate a girl of 16 came to the desk, ripped out a terrible oath, and pointing to the pedagogue exclaimed: "Boys, what do you think of that?" The young man walked fifteen miles to get home that day. His successor stayed two days and left.

Willie Wanamaker, a half-witted fellow who has haunted Port Huron for years, went to the poorhouse. He is said to be a second cousin of ex-Postmas-ter General John Wanamaker.

The State Board of Agriculture make a new departure in the matter of farmers' institutes this year. Instead of holding a great number of short institutes, as in previous winters, they will hold several of three days' duration, at which only such topics as are of direct interest to the farmers will be discussed. One of the evening sessions will be de roted to a popular entertainment.

Four hunters were killed last week Four hunters were knied has week by careless sportsmen mistaking them for deer. The rail road ticket agents say there are to-day over 3,000 hunters and nearly as many dogs slaughtering the deer in the lower peninsula.

Battle Creek people feel prouder than ever before. Some one has been looking the town over and announces that although in population it ranks eighth in the list of Michigan cities, still it pos-sesses the largest printing office in the State, the largest manufactory for traction engines and threshing machines in America, and the largest Adventist college and the largest medical sanitarium CRADLE OF A CHURCH

BIRTHPLACE OF PRESBYTERIAN-ISM IN AMERICA.

The Two Hundred and Fiftleth Anniversary Recently Celebrated in Hempstead, L. L.-Long and Stirring History of an Interesting Congregation

British Made It a Barrack

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in America was recently celebrated in the pretty village of Hempstead, Long Island, The establishment of this church and its early history are marked by a series of events which give it a leading place in the history of the nation. The records preserved in this little community vouch for the claim that there one of the first sparks of religious liberty in America was ignited, the light from which served as a beacon in the struggles of the colonists to throw off the demands of the mother country. The revolutionary spirit was demonstrated on more than one occasion, and the records of the church are teeming with deeds of valor and of independence which finally resulted in separation from Great Britain.
From 1644 until the present day the

congregation has remained intact. At no period was there ever wanting devotion to the church, and the record is one of the most remarkable in Ameri can history.

The founder of the parish and its first pastor was Richard Denton. He to America accompanied by band of faithful worshipers, and, like the Pilgrim fathers, settled in Massa-chusetts. Religious liberty was denied them in England, and they gave up home, worldly prospects, and everything near and dear rather than sacrifice their devotion to Presbyterian principles. They were a portion of the Puritans of Massachusetts, and the leader was idolized by his followers.

The party landed in Massachusetts bout 1640, and settled in Watertown. Presbyterianism did not receive much Denton moved to Connecticut, followed by his adherents, and located where



HEMPSTEAD CHURCH OF TO-DAY.

Stainford now stands. After many vieissitudes, he finally wended his way

The island was a wild spot, inhabited almost exclusively by Indians, altiliough a few settlers had established homes. They erected a humble house of worship on the site of the present structure. Adjoining the church was a stockade. Through the sides were portholes, and during services sentinels were constantly on guard. The men carried guns to church, and were

always prepared for conflict. Minister Deuton remained at the head of his congregation for fifteen years. when he returned to England, where he died. He left four sons to carry on his labors. Two of them were instru-mental in the creation of a colony now known as Jamaica, and the other two founded Elizabeth, N. J. scendants are scattered throughout

The congregation built a new church in 1762, and services were held in it until 1776. The British soldiers then invaded the town and held it as a vantage point, defying siege or bomhardment. The British took nosses sion of the church, and committed many depredations.

The Presbyterians were revolutionists of the most pronounced type, and the soldiers took especial delight in heaping indignities upon them. They used the church for a barracks and installed their horses there. They even cut Chicago commission houses must be a nice lot if several recent stories about animals could stand on the ground. them are true. One of the papers in the fruit belt told of two apple-growers near descerations committed. During the desecrations committed. During the presence of the soldiers on the island. the little congregation became almost extinct. The members were obliged to worship in private, and it is related that the greatest secrecy had to be maintained on account of the hostility of the militia. After the war a minister from Jamaica was secured. Rev. Samuel Sturges served from 1791 to 1793, Rev. Mr. Davenport from 1794 to



PARSONAGE, USED AS A CHURCH FROM

1796, and Rev Joshua Hart again took the pastorate in 1797 and served until 1803.

The church was burned and a new building erected in 1803, and this is the structure now used as the parson

It was converted into a dwelling house in 1846, and is still in excellent condition. On the removal of the old structure in 1843 to its present site and its conversion into a parsonage the church now standing was built. It has remained without alteration. It has witnessed many changes in its pastors, but the congregation has stendily. Adjacent to the grown church is a graveyard in which are interred many revolutionary colonists. Perhaps no church in the country is richer in legends or surrounded with more historical associations.

Then Why Make the Cuts?

Many of the early wood cuts em-ployed in books were painted all by hand, after the printing had been done

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

Uncle Sam is getting forehanded Now it appears that we need a repair shop where vessels can be sent after

Sarah Grand complains that she "only got \$984 for "The Heavenly Twins." In these hard times the owners of twins would think that a pretty good bid.

We must ourselves ascend if we would lift others, and in this very up-ward climbing we are taking the first and most essential step in social im-

Mrs. Lieberman, of New York, had three fires and collected insurance twice, and when she was arrested she was in the congenial company of two men, each one of whom is under bail for arson; probably both old flames of

The very fact of seeing a predomi-nant evil lays a special obligation on the one who deserves it to see to it that he himself is wholly blameless in the matter. This self-purification is the element in the purification of

It must be with wondrous thankfulness that fond mothers read of the grand work science is doing for the lives of the little ones. Diphtherla and croup are words of awful significance in the maternal mind. And now science brings the grateful news that succes ful treatment has been discovered for both the dreadful ailments. What does the fame of generals and potentates amount to compared with the re-searches of scientists who find the means of saving precious lives?

Nature never gives to a living thing capacities not particularly meant for it; benefit and use. If nature gives to us capacities to believe that we have a Creator whom we never saw, of whom we have no direct poof, who is kind and good and tender beyond all we know of kindness and goodness and tenderness on earth, it is because the endowment of capacities to conceive such a Being must be for our benefit and use; it would not be for our benefit and use if it were a lie.

There used to be one marriage law for whites and another for colored folk in Delaware, and perhaps there is still, for Delaware changes slowly, and her constitution still contains the words "free white male." or their equivalent. Marriage licenses were required of whites, and a curious boud for the maintenance of the children that might come of the union, but nothing of the kind was required of slaves, and for years after the abolition of slavery colored folk married without a license

The petrified forests of Arizona are at least 2,000 acres in extent. They are described as resembling "an immens logging camp, with huge trunks thrown The largest of these trunks are ten feet in diameter, and, where they have been broken by the action of weather or by human agency, they form "a mosaic of carnelian, agate, jas per, topaz, onyx and amethyst." Much of the petrified wood is shipped away, to be powdered as a substitute for and the preservation of these unique forests by the Government is

Every function has its own proper sphere and natural limit, and can do its est work only within that sphere and those limits. Nothing is gained, but much lost, by encroachment. Whether we have but a minute, a day, a week or a month given us for decision, the mind will act more vigorously, more successfully if it be compelled to finish its own work in its own time. Even though no light seems to be shed upon the subject, and when the time for action has arrived, it is better to act than to delay. The mistakes thus made will be the best lessons for the future, and the mind will thus be trained to greater swiftness and vigilance.

"Why did he die?" as howled dole-fully in one of Bouckault's plays, has me a comic type of the wail of bereavement; but in the case of the Czar, it is only a legitimate inquiry. Did he die because he had a cancer, or because of the ordinary results of Bright's dis ease? As the cause was evidently sufficient, whatever it was, curiosity may be regarded as superfluous. And yet it is of great interest with regard to remaining members of the same family If cancer is to be added to the other ills of life that a Czar has to face, a Czar maybe would like to know it, and as they have had a post mortem, Dr. Leyden can tell. But it is announced that the results of the post mortem will not be made public. It might not be pleasant all around to make it certain that cancer is an heirloom in the royal family; but if they have certain evidence that there is no cancer, that ought to be pleasant. Perhans, therefore, the decision against publicity means that they have found cancer.

D. D. Miller, a retired Ashland (Ohio merchant and railroad projector, died on his farm recently and left \$500 in order to secure Ingersoll to preach his funeral sermon. This is money thrown away. All that Mr. Ingersoll has to say on this subject he has said already. He has already declared that after death he is not certain whether he shall find "a closed wall or an open door." So far as is known he has had no additional information since he made that declar ation. His views were clearly set forth on the occasion of his brother's death. He has not gone any deeper into the subject since that time. He has us more authoritative information about the other world now than he had ther and he never will have any more. As a matter of economy, therefore, it would have been much more sensible if the late Mr. Miller had spent 5 cents for the little pamphlet which contains Mr. Ingersoll's views and had nailed it up on his barn where all passers by could read it, or had it posted up in the room where his corpse was resting so that his friends could see it, and given the \$500 to his helrs, who would have made as good a use of it as Mr. Ingersoll. The late Mr. Miller was not a thrifty or a

The failure of one man is the opportunity of another. Desperation is some-times as powerful and inspired as genius. What appears to be calami-ties are often the sources of fortune. Dress does not make a man, but it often nakes a successful one.

The universal experience of the wisest men of all ages is in favor of the habit of getting up early in the morning. The practice is closely connected with length of life. It is also closely connected with happiness and activity of In the long run a great body of men

Begin the day well by rising early:

and women is improved less by general outcry against its collective characteristics than by the inculcation of broad er views, higher motives and sounder habits of judgment, in such a form as touches each man and woman individually.

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

The man who, commencing with little or nothing, has resolved to rise must also resolve to sacrifice nothing to ap-He cannot gain one true friend or obtain any popularity that will be really useful to him in his ef-forts to achieve independence by caleavoring to seem to have that which he has not

Miss Agnes Jones, of Oklahoma, is "the fittest," and that's how it happens that she survives. She was a better shot than Sam Bartell, though he, being fourteen years older, must have had more experience. She was not only a better shot in the sense of accuracy but also in that of readiness. See that the case had to be settled in that way, Agnes fired without loss of time and when Sam at last fired the case had gone against him. Agnes, it appears, had a homestead in the Cherokee Strip and a house on it, and she locked up and went away, just as the Dusants did, and Sam came along while she was away and occupied her house. her return he brutally refused to leave. Ordinarily this would have been a case of the woman victim and the arrogant brutal, domineering man. But Agne knew the law, and fired promptly. In presence of this new kind of woman man will be improved by having his attention called to the wisdom of he ing fair to women as well as to other

FRANCE'S LATEST WAR VESSEL

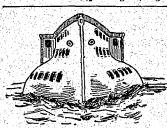
The Carnot, a Unique Work of Military

The Carnot, a new armored vessel for the French navy, has just been launched at Toulon. The ship was built on the plans of M. de Saglio, director of naval construction, and the late President Carnot fastened the first bolt. I



THE CARNOT'S BROADSIDE. was to have been called the Lazare Carnot, after his great-grandfather.

The hull of the Carnot is composed of two parallel walls, dovetniled into each other without a break as far up as the armored plate. The double hull is divided lengthwise by seven partitions t has five longitudinal bulkheads and eighteen transverse bulkheads. There are three decks, the armored deck, the gun deck, and the main deck. The armored hurricane deck is constructed of a double thickness of sheet iron four-tenths of an inch thick, and covered with armor three inches thick. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 364 feet; its breadth 66 feet The armament of the Carnot will consist of two 12-inch guns in the forward and central turrets of the vessel two turrets for the 101/2-inch guns, eight



THE CARNOT. BOWS ON.

turrets, four on either side, for the 51/4 inch long-range guns, and six rapid-fire guns on the upper decks. The turrets are protected by armor 16 inches thick The exterior armor will rest on a backing of teak 11 inches thick and will be 17 inches thick. She is expected to make 17 knots an hour. She will have two vertical triple-expansion engines

with a maximum of 15,000 horse pow er. Steam will be generated by 24 cylindrical boilers, with double grates, on the Lagrafel and d'Allest system registering 33 pounds. The total cost of the vessel will be a little over 21, 000,000 francs.

A Name to Conjure By. "Thomas Fransligetterskypesfunderknickellepenpsay" was written on a card which an anarchistic-looking individual handed to Justice Kane "Looks like an alphabetical riot," ventured his Honor uncertainty. "Nein, nein, das ist mein name; I have you some business mit," was the

reply: Judge Kane warmly assured

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



vid J. Brewer. 3—Justice Henry B. Brown nrd White. 6—Justice Howell E. Jackson Gray. 9—Justice Stephen J. Field.

The most dignified of all our Govern- honorable the Supreme Court of the ment institutions is the Supreme Court, which holds its sessions in Washington. It is composed of elderly men who are very solemn and never in a hurry, and who are as slow in their various proceedings as they can very well be. The court's business, indeed, is several years behind, and there seems no likelihood that it will ever manage to catch up to the present. Each justice receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, but still their job can't be exactly called an easy one. They are in court six days in side preparation of their opinions requires an immense expenditure of

The court assembles each day at noon, and after putting on its black silk robes marches in procession into the court room. There is a theatrical touch to the entrance. The black-robed figures glide mysteriously behind the pillars, and then, as though at a prompter's signal, appear at the spaces between the pillars and move to their places. These places are fixed, and if you know the order which is invariably followed in assigning them you can answer without hesitation any question as to the chronological order of the associate justices. The chief justice, of course,

When the justices enter the court crier raps three times and says in a sing-song tone; "Oyea, oyea, oyea! which will equal Chief Justice M All persons having business before the shall's term, the longest on record.

United States are admonished to draw near and give attention, as the court is about to asemble. God bless the Unit-ed States and this honorable court!"

When the gavel first falls all those within the bar of justice rise and remain standing until the justices, at a signal from the chief justice, take their seats. As they sit down they bow to the attorney general and the members The black robes which it has become

the custom for the judges to wearthough why no one knows, for there the week for four hours, and the out- is no law on the subject-have been made by one woman for the last fifty years. They cost the enormous price of \$100. The justice wears his robe only when the Supreme Court, as a body, is participating in some official ceremony. He may go gowned to a funeral, if it is an official funeral. He wears it at the inauguration of a President; but ordinarily he puts it on in the robing-room in the morning and takes it off in the robing-room at dusk. He does not wear it even in the consulting room; so there is very little wear and tear on it, and one robe will outwear several suits of clothing.

Serving in the Supreme Court seems conducive to longevity. Several justices have had terms of over thirty years. The oldest now on the bench is Mr. Field, who has already served 31 years, and hopes to make it 34, which will equal Chief Justice Mar-

LIVE LIKE BEASTS.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Enropean Brigands and Cut-throats Filt) ier than the Digger Indians and More Murderous than the Awful Mollie Maguires-Two Murders Every Week.

Barbarians in America.
The people of the anthracite coal counties of Pennsylvania—Luzorne, Carbon, Lackawanna and Schuylkill— Carbon, Lackawarina and Schuylkill—make up such an ethnological crazy quilt as hardly can be matched in any district of corresponding size in the world, says a Wilkesbarre correspondent. Araba, Turks, Geeks, slavs, Poles, Italians, negroes, Germans, French, English, Irish, Scotch, Yankees a bewildering composite of race, color and creed—are all crowded fogether in a little territory as small as many of the continental principalities. The contusion of tingues heard on a Saturday night on the streets of any mining town of the countries mentioned is the what a conversatione might is like what a conversatione might have been at the base of the Tower of

Babel.

In the actual work of mining the Slavs, Poles and Italians are principally engaged. With the downfall of that organization of murderous scoundrels, known as the Mollie Maguires cama a series of changes which event ually resulted in the supplanting of Irish. Welsh and Scotch labor in the ries. Naturally it was from the very lowest strata of society in these. Euro-pean countries that the ranks of the new stock of miners were recruited. When a wretch had committed such deeds of villainy that even the recesses of the Sicilian and Calabrian mountains of the Sicilian and Calabrian mountains ceased to be a refuge for him, he make his way one the seas and found a safe haven in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, screened and guarded by his fellow-c untrymen. It was not all done in a day, but the era of cutthreat terroism and high wages opened by men of linglish-speaking races has at la t absolutely given way to an era which might almost be called one of human vermin and low wages.

Live o i Flith and Vermin. Human varmin hardly seems too strong a term to one who takes even a cursory view of the manner in which they exist. An Italian b arting shanty along the lines of railroads or that of the Croton viaduct in New York while it was in course of construction was bad enough: but an Italian boarding-house of that variety is luxuriors com-rared with one in the mountains, here, such as the miners live in. The stories told of the filth, the vice, the bruta ity in these stews by those who have heep in these stews by those who have been familiar with them for years are al-



LAVS AT A MEAL IN THE PENNSYLVANI.
MINING DISTRICT.

most beyond belief. A dezen men and women are packed promiscuously into one room barely large enough for two to live in with decency. The meals are served in an ordinary washb whor reply. Judge Kane warmly assured his visitor that the clerk would attend his slightest wish, and hastily left the room.

Disgruntled Germans.

Great discontent is shown in Germany at the large number of pensioned officers in the army. Since the present emperor ascended the throne in 1888 4,000 have been forced to resign.

Sensible.

It has been proposed that stations be erected in convenient localities in cittes and large towns where physicians may go to be thoroughly disinfected immediately after they have and before paying any further visits.

sort to any device to get a dead or dying man off their hands without ex-

But it is not so much their aborig-inal ideas touching the decencies of life, their filth and their bestial nabits which have made these wretched poo-ple more and more abominable in the eyes of communities on which they have been implanted like social ulcers. In these respects it is true the Dis-In these respects, it is true, the Dig-ger Indians would figure to advantage by comparison. But it is their crim-ical progensities, their murderous-savagery, which have been steadily growing, until they have seriously



GETTING RID OF A SICK BROTHER.

raised a question as to the possibility of forever enduring their presence in he region.

the region.

Two Murders Every Week.

During the past eighteen months there has been an average of a murder a week, while of murderous assaults with deadly weapons, many of which terminated fatally, the average has been two or three a week. And yet, during all that time, there have been only two convictions of murder in the first degree, and neither of tress was a Poie, a Sluv or an Italian. There is no longer any hope in police protection. The officers of the law, in fact, have been iterally paralyzed by the rising tide of murder which has swept over the region. Tens of thousands of dollars and weeks and months of time have been spent in efforts to bring just a very few of these red-handed butchers to justice, and yet not in two years Two Murders Every Week. ers to justice, and yet not in two years has one of them been hanged. It is true that a few have been lodged in the renitentiary, the notorious Mutz gang of Italian assassins being a conspicuous instance of last years work. But where ten are caught and purished interference to the railroads it of certain members of congress. It is asserted that since the government must do so much for the railroads it ought to assume control over them altogether. And there are certain magnitudes. But where ten are caught and punished, ninet, are never even apprehended. While probably there is no requar organization of murderers, like the Mollie Maguires, the Mollies themselves never worked more zeaously or more cunningly to conceal their murderers and suppress all evidences of their crimes. dences of their crimes.

"Tote" Not a Negro Word. In nothing is the student of Amercan folk-speech so liable to error as in assigning geographical limits to a word or phrase. The English local dialects were pretty thoroughly mixed. One gained a little more dominance in one place, another in another, but a stray provincial term is prone to turn up in places the most unexpected. "Tote" has long been regarded as a word of African origin, confined to certain regions where ne groes abound. A few years ago Mr. C. A. Stephens, in a story, mentioned an "old tote road" in Maine. I wrote to inquire, and he told me that certain old portage roads, now abandoned, bore that name

I find the word used in a "Remonstrance" from the people of Gloucester County, Va., preserved in the Public Record Office in London. This paper bears date 1677, when there were four times as many white bond ser-vants as negroes in Virginia. "Tote" appears to have been a well-under-stood English word in the seventeenth century. It meant then, as a content the century is the content of the century of It meant then, as now, to water" betray their ignorance. In Virginia English the negro "carries" the horse to water by making the horse "tote" him .- The Century.

Single Everlasses Prohibited. Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German army. Even if a soldier has one good eye, yet needs he must perforce cover both eyes

TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Government Will Shon Rid the Land of These Pests.

Depen Says About It—Why Trais bing is Quite Different from What it Was in Old Road Agent Days.

LCOPYRIGHT, 1894.7 LL sorts of problems come up for solution

ficials. Some of them are kept on the unsolved list a long while Train robberies are among the latter. Holding

by railway of

up an express has actually become an organized industry, and he who can points way out of the difficulty this pre-sented will be a public benefactor in the loftiest signification of the term.

It is an error to imagine that dime novel tactics are in vogue among these century end knights of the read. However exciting the actual process of spoliation may seem, the enterprise itself is always planned and executed in the coolest and most business like The recent half dozen robberies in different parts of the country were in course of preparation at least six weeks before the consummation. Nor do the robbers organize themselves into a brigand band after the fashion of the interesting gentry into whose hands Gil Blas was so hapless as to fall. On the contrary train robbers scatter in all directions after the accomplishment of a successful hold-up, and as the terror-stricken inhabitants of the regions in which they operate dare knowledge any acquaintance with them detection has in every ease proven very difficult. Not infrequently the robbers have put up good-sized sums on the principle of throwing a spear to catch a herring, and when it is remembered that treasure laden trains are continually flying an and down and access the ally flying up and down and across the wilds of our continent, the magnitude of the field of operations becomes mani-

Now, how is this new danger to be dealt with? That is what puzzles many of the officials. It has been suggested that the government man the well stored trains with troops, ready to shoot down anyone who presents him-self suspiciously in the vicinity of the tracks. But this expedient has its drawback. If the train men are enough, armed and equipped as they usually are, who can be sure that troops will be? Moreover even the United States affords no guarantee against the adop tion of a stratagem whereby the more brute force of guns and brawn can be outwitted. Another suggestion is to equip the treasure cars with electrical devices similar to those now in general use among banks, whereby safes and vaults are rendered practically impregnable. The records of the patent office are filled with evidences of efforts to solve the problem, but the inventions so protected are not as yet in general use. Again it is suggested that there is no adequate settling of re-sponsibility for train robberies. There is no practicable method now of hold-Ing anyone responsible except in cases of government funds. In the older times, when stages out west were the marked prizes of picturesque highway men, the companies exhausted all their official ingenuity in efforts to outwit road agents, but to no purpose. Finally, the plan of discharging the stage driver was hit upon. No matter who was to blame for the holding up of a stage the driver of the vehicle was invariably provided with a successor in cases of robbery. From the adoption of that method, very few highway spoliations were recorded. In the same way, it is pointed out that government way, it is pointed out that government treasure is very rarely the spoil of the train robber. Yet the government of the United States is perpetually send-ing heavy shipments of gold across the continent. A really historic shipment was that of twenty million dollars in gold which the treasury department sent clear across the country from San Francisco to New York. The bullio traversed the wildest regions and of course the usual precautions against spoliation were adopted. The course, armed men, with orders to shoot, were continually on the cars. The safes were of the strongest and most dangerous kind-to train robbers. And above all, the officials of the secre

service were held personally responsi-ble for the safe arrival of that train. But the great objection to precau-tions of this kind, with reference to the together. And there are certain magnates among the railroad men themselves who do not particularly relish the idea of government pro-tection for their treasure. Wherever such protection is afforded, it is imme liately followed by legislation on the part of congress which, according to railroad men, is prejudicial to railr interests. It follows, therefore, government protection has not met with the favor one might have expected.
"Train robbers!" exclaimed Chauncey

M. Depew, when the subject was brought to the attention of that genial and brilliantly resourceful railroader, "oh, they trouble us very little. speaking, you must understand, from the point of view of the New York Central railroad. That corporation, as all the world knows, has the most superb railroad equipment ever devised by the ingenuity of man. Its cars are marvels of mechanical genius and its operations are so well contrived with a view to the safety of its passengers and freight that risk and danger ar ically eliminated from its vocabulary Nevertheless eternal vigilance is the price of this condition as of liberty, and we are always ready to welcome any good idea in this train robbing natter. I think the capacity of the do with it. The engineers, conductors and brakemen on the New York Central railroad are among the most intelligent people in this country. No train robbers living could get the best of them. At the same time it is necessary to cooperate with their intelligence, so to speak, by adopting all reasonable precautions, and that we do. It is in the west, where wild districts have to be traversed, that the dangerous rob er is encountered."

"How is it to be dealt with?" "By making train robbery as dan-gerous as leaping from a precipice. Armed men should be on every train that runs through a threatening re-gion, and the first intimation of dan-

ger should be the signal for a deadly Bablic sentiment is alway uck of anyone who defends prop and a few hot arguments from a Win chester will send train robbers where they can do very little further mis-chief. Another desirable thing is the adoption of campaign methods by the government similar to those now em-pldyed in ferreting out counterfeiters. We have in this country the best de-tective skill in the world. The records of the police departments show this. Before very long the train robbing gen try could be run to the earth, precisely as the moonshiners and shovers of the queer are so cleverly hunted down. Train robbing is practically a new phenomenon, for although we have had robbers of this class among us since trains first began to travel, they have not operated so daringly and systematically as at present. But a determined ceffort, accompanied by thorough study of so perfect a system as that of the New York Central realroad, will soon rid us of the evil."

"What of mechanical contrivances and the various near the large for out."

and the various patent devices for out-

witting the robbers?"
"They are very well in their way, but no mechanical contrivunce can ever be an effective substitute for human ingenuity. The time will soor come when these robberies will, be things of the past, always assuming that the public mind is properly aroused to a perception of the evil.

There is no telling where this matter may stop, if not adequately dealt with now and nipped in the bud, as it were.

And the great Depew turned to his piled up desk and went cheerly about

his business. It is noteworthy in this connection that the pay trains of the great rail roads, which at times are heavil freighted with money and go from st tion to station at stated and well known intervals, are rarely attacked There have been some exciting epi-sodes, however, when the cars have been attacked, but not often have the would be robbers made away with the pallers in order to extort money from precious freight they were after. The the prisoners. The methods of illegal most claborate precautions against any attempt at a hold up, and he must be a bold robber indeed who would ago one robber was killed in the Key stone state and several others were sent to prison for long terms.

The difficulty with the roads in the far west is that they are as a rule too poor, or affect to be, to deal with the matter at all adequately. Many of them are in receivers' hands and in some cases they cannot command the best railroad talent, and, therefore, the very men who could devise a plan of campaign against robbery are in the cryice of eastern roads. Morcover, the tock-bolders and even the directors, in some cases, are eastern men, not on the spot and therefore not able to deal with a public place and kept there until the matter from personal knowledge.

the matter from personal knowledge.
It is important to note, however, that the United States government is planning what promises to be a most effective crusade against train robbing Chief Hazen, of the secret service, ha set about gathering, through his sub-ordinates, a full set of reports upon the whereabouts and hounts of all train robbers, or those suspected obeing implicated in these expeditions A very careful watch will be main tained upon movements of a suspleious character and, by a thorough systema tizing of the campaign, holding up train will become even more risky counterfeiting, smuggling or moonship

A Poor Opinion of Horse Sense.

The mental peculiarities of the corse, writes Professor Shaler in Scribner, are much less characteristic than its physical. It is, indeed, the common opinion, among those who do not know the animal well, that it is endowed with much satrasted with those of the dog, may be due to a lack of deliberate training and to breeding with reference to intellectual accomplishment, we see by comparing the creature with the new of rationality, very feeble.

Stealing Electricity.

At a recent meeting of the Board At a recent meeting of the Board of Electrical Control in New York, a new device for evading the law as to overhead wires was reported by the overhead wires was reported by the Secretary. It appears that during the last few weeks wires have been strung across Broadway and some other down town streets without permission of the Board, and it was only with difficulty that they were discovered. The offenders had secured fine wires in some cases cov ered with green silk, so that they were almost invisible against the sky. Six specimens were shown to the Board. Although the owners of the wires could not be found in all cases, some of the wires were traced to offices. Commissioner Storm was empowered to consult the District-Attorney as to the means of punish ing the offenders. - [Atlanta Constitution.

A Saw Tooth in Lis Throat.

In a Texas sawmill recently one of the inserted tooth saws began shedding its teeth. The saw was not stopped to investigate matters, but the men simply stood upon one side and let it shed. Presently one of them was knocked lown, with a severe cut in the neck He went to a drug store and had the would dressed and kept on with his work. A week or so after he had some lifficulty in swallowing, and a doctor to whom he applied said he thought there was some hard substance in his Upon looking further and lane mg he discovered one of the saw teeth it was about the size of a silver dollar and weighed as much, but a little thing ike that does not matter in Texas.

Mexican Humming Birds' Eggs. Immediately after being hatched it spossible to place four living Mexican humming birds in an ordinary thimble. At inaturity a dozen of them may be put in a teacup. The eggs are about twice the size of pinheads.

Queer Transfer Companies Transfer companies in England are eady to pay for all the baggage they

A double diamond heart set with pearls; with one pearl drooping from it, makes a most dainty brooch.

HONRIBLE TORTURES.

lendish Cruelties to Which Chinese Pris-

oners Are Subjected. If the war between the Chinese and should result in the success of the latter it is not unlikely that a few reforms in China's government may follow, as the Japanese are rapidly taking a front rank among the educated and enlightened nations. One of the first results of such enforced ivilization would probably be the abo-

lition of the Chinese system of torture. The punishments now imposed on the Mongolian criminal or culprit in China by Chinamen exceed in cruelty, not to say barbarity, those of any other civilized nation. The fact that such ruelties are often inflicted for insignificant crimes, or perhaps merely to gratify the malice or whim of a cap-tious mandarin, makes them doubly neinous.

Modes of torture and punishment n the celestial empire are of two kinds legal and illegal. The latter are frequently practiced by magistrates and



jailers—by magistrates for the purpose of eliciting confession of guilt, and by precious freight they were after. The the prisoners. The methods of illegal Pennsylvania railroad has taken the torture are numerous, and the pain caused by them is often excruciating. Many of them receive their specific names from the implement or make an attempt of the sort. Not long ratus employed in the infliction of the torture

In the form known as the "cage" punishment the offender is placed in a cage, his head protruding through an opening in the top, and the cage is so adjusted as to allow the tips of his toes only to touch the ground. The victim is either obliged to stand thus or be hung by the neck if he attempts to change his position. To stand long on tiptoe is almost impossible, and the wretched offender is thus made to suffer intense pain. Persons are known to have been placed in such a cage in

The "snake" punishment consists in twining around the body of the vic-



tim snake-like coils made of some malleable metal, in use so arranged that the arms of the prisoner are thrust into one set. After these are adjusted holling water is poured into them through gacity, but no experienced and care-ful observer is likely to maintain this fiesh of the victim to burn and blister opinion. All such students find in a horrible manner. This mode of the intelligence of the horse to be punishment is almost exclusively used very limited. Although some part on state prisoners. In the suspending of this mental defect in the horse, causing its actions to be widely con pended on a horizontal bar by one pended on a horizontal bar by one hand and one foot or else by the hands tied together at the back, and also the feet. In either of these positions the pain, when the torture is by comparing the creature with the long continued, is so great that the vicelephant, which practically has never tim loses consciousness. Both hands been bred in captivity, that the equine mind is, from the point of in this manner.

The form of torture known as fin ger-squeezing is usually employed by magistrates to extort confessions. The fingers on each hand of the prismore the cord is pulled the tighter the fingers are squeezed. So dreadful is the pain caused by this torture that after a short time almost invariably the prisoner is willing to confess almost anything his accuser desires



THE BOILING SNAKE.

There are almost numberless other tortures of different degrees of barbarity and ingenious cruelty, but the foregoing are those in daily public use

Tuition in England. Of over 5,000,000 children in elementary schools in England only 890,000 pay for their schooling, and of these 500,000 pay no more than a penny a week, according to a recent of-ficial statement. Of the "voluntary schools," in which the whole or part of the tuition is paid by the parents, 5,000 receive from 10 to 20 shillings a head for the children in attendance, 4,000 between 5 and 10 shillings and

5,000 under 5 shillings. His Systems.

A recent applicant before the Med-ical Examining Board of Texas was asked:

"What is histology?" "Histology is the history of medi-

cine."
"What system of medicine do you

practice? "The Vanderbilt and St. Louis sys-

tem. "What is the homeopath system, as

you call it?

"Sweatin' the patient."

THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Eleven States foot up 1,100,000 Republican unifority. The rest of them roll it away up above 2,000,000.

The recent election was too much for the Northern Populist, published at Petoskey, and it has given up the

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma-

The Bay county democrats have thrown up the sponge. All the peti tions for recount were withdrawn and er. the republican candidates declared

President Harrison during his administration paid off \$244,816,890 of the national debt. How much has Cleveland paid thus far?-Inter-Ocean.

The West Branch Herald-Times don't propose to lose any time in aunouncing its favorite candidate for congress in 1896, and presents the name of M. H. French.

The Republicans carried every coun ty in Michigan, which is surprising. They also carried every county in New Jersey, which is almost bewildering.-Globe - Democrat.

The only trouble about another \$50,000,000 bond issue is that a Republican administration will be called upon to pay every dollar of it, but they will do it. -Inter Ovean.

The Postoffice Department has ordered the destruction of 400,000.000 non sticking postage stamps. They are in the same condition as the party. No amount of licking made them stick. -Inter-Ovean.

The spraining of an ankle by the President was a small affair. His brain was sprained a year ago, and the recent dislocation of the backbone of the party makes a sprained ankle a commend that the several amounts trivial affair .- Inter-Ocean,

The official canvass of New York gives Morton, Republican, a plurality of 153,738 ever Hill, Domocrat, for Governor, in that state, Hill only carried two counties in the state, New York and Schoharie, the first by 3,707 an allowance of \$100 00 for extra work and the latter by 559.

In Hartwick township, Oscoda county, there are two postmasters claiming to be democrats. But one democratic vote was cast there and both claim to have cast it. It will take a second Solomon to decide which one bolted the ticket.

Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," who was a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket in New Jersey, was hopelessly left. Every county in the State went republimajority in New Jersey makes 800volt shivers run down the Democratic spine. - Inter-Ocean.

of the G. A. R. and his adjutant gen-called—yeas, Ball. Grove, Grayling. eral, C. C. Jones, presented to the Blaine, Maple Forest, Frederic, Beaver e private secretary Mr Thur ber, on last Wednesday, the resoluter Plains. tions adopted by the national encampment at Pittsburg, protesting against the discharge of veterans of the late war from government positions.

If the North Carolina Republicans had stood squarely by their party Nays, Blaine, Beaver Creek and Cenwithout dickering with the populists ter Plains. they might have won both United States Senators instead of one. Better none than the surrender of a grain of Republican honor and honesty. -Globe Democrat.

An enterprising museum manager has offered Donovan, the only Dono. van of Michigan. \$500 for one week of his time in his museum in Detroit. This affords Donovan an opportuni ty to get a little metropolitan experi ence before settling down for the winter, and at the same time secure some pocket money for the holidays. - Det.

For the Supreme Bench.

The republican convention to nom inate the successor to Associate Justice John W. McGrath, will be held in De troit, February 21st, and the republican there named will be elected.

There are several candidates in the field, and they are able and worthy men, but among them all our choice is most decidedly in favor of Hon. H. H. Hatch, of Bay City, as the most available for the republican leadership

in the spring campaign. Mr. Hatch needs no endorsement at our hands as a republican, as a lawyer, or as a broad and liberal man His life has been filled with honorable achievement. His acquaintance and influence extends far beyond the state, and we believe no mistake will be made in his nomination, which is equivalent to election.

PROCEEDINGS

CRAWFORD CO MICHIGAN,

OCTOBER SESSION, 1894.

Moved by Sap. I. H. Richardson. that the report of the Committee on Equalization be accepted and adopted.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that we now proceed to an informal ballot to the election of a Superintendent of the Poor, and that the Clerk and Chairman act as tellers. Motion carried.

Whole number of votes cast'9, of which Charles P. Robinson received 6 Frederic and R. P. Forbes 3.

On motion of Sup. Hickey the informal ballot was declared formal and Charles P. Robinson was declared duv elected.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that we now election of a County School Examin-

Motion carried.

Whole number of votes cast 9, of which Mrs. Isabel Cobb received 6 and L. W. Ostrander 3.

On motion of Sup I. H. Richardson the informal ballot was declared formal and Mrs. Isabel Cobb declared

Sap. Hickey gave notice that he would move for a final adjournment on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o

Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 19th 1894. Sup. F. P. Richardson in the chair Roll called, Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson. that the petition from South Branch. be refered to the committee on Roads and Brilges and that they report at 1 o'clock p. m.

Motion carried.

Moved by I. H. Richardson that the bill of P. E. Johnson, for \$11 50 as charged, be allowed as recommended by the committee on Claims and Ac-

Motion carried.

Grayling, Oct. 19th, 1894. To the Hon, Board of Supervisor Your committee on Claims and Ac counts would respectfully submit the following report, and do hereby rec scheduled berein be allowed. Also that the Clerk of this Board be anthorized to draw orders for the same.

No. Party Services Sub. Allowed. 1 P. E. Johnson, Sheriff, 11 to 11 50 2 John Hanne, Dep, Clerk, 10 00 10 00 The request of Wright Havens fo

as County Treasurer and the bill of D. McCormick, sheriff, of \$248 45, and the bill of John E. Simonson, Att'y., of \$223 95, are referred to the Board without any recommendation.

J. J. HIGGINS. Com. WILSON HICKEY,

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supt. Niederer that the request of Wright Havens be rejected. Yeas and Nays called for. Yeas-Beaver Creek, South Branch, Grove The Idea of 48,000 Republican Ball, Blaine and Maple Forest. Nays Gravling and Center Plains.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the bill of D. McCormick, for \$248 45 Commander-in-Chief T. G. Lawler, be allowed at \$228.95. Yeas and Nays reek and South Branch. Navs. Cer

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of J. E. Simonson for \$223 95 be allowed at \$123.95. Yeas and Nays cailed-Yeas, Ball, Grove, Grayling Maple Forest and South Branch

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors Your committee on Finance submit the following as their report:-

Resolved. That there be raised up on the taxable property of Crawford County according to this years' assesment roll, the sum of \$10,000 00 to defray expenses of said county for the ensuing year.

JOHN LEECE, J. M. FRANCIS, Com. WILSON HICKEY,

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson that the report of the commttee of Finance be accepted and adopted-Branch and Center Plains. Nays, Blaine and Beaver Creek

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors. -Your Committee on Finance recommend that the report of the Superin tendents of the Poor be referred back for correction and they finish their report by the 1st day of November.

JUDSON M. FRANCIS, WILSON HICKEY, Com.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the report of the Committee on Finance be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried. GRAYLING, OCT. 12th, 1894. To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, State of

Michigan,

lected tax list from the Aud. General. for the year 1894, We have prepared a copy of the same for each of the several Supervisors. In the account between the County and the State the amount of \$297.45 is to be charged

> to the county. In the account be tween the townships and county, the following amounts are to be charged to the respective townships, Beaver Creek. South Branch. 4 85 Blaine, 5 13 Ball, 26 67 Center Plains.

report that we have examined the me

101 83

We recommend that the several Supervisors be authorized to spread upor their assesment rolls the above State Amounts, for rejected taxes. proceed by an informal ballot to the furnish a copy to the County Treasurer and said entries shall be made inmediately.

I.H. RICHARDSON. JOHN J. NIEDERER. Com. JOHN J. HIGGINS.

Moved by Supervisor Annis that the report of the committee on Reject ed Taxes be accepted and adopted.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that he Board now adjourn till three p.m.

Motion carried.

at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 19, 1894. Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the

hair. Roll call full board present,

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that e report of the committee on Coun ty Official's Salaries be taken from the able for consideration. Motion carried:

GRAYGING, OCT, 19th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County:-Gentlemen-Your Committee on Co. Official's salaries beg leave to report as follows:-COUNTY CLERK.

That the Co. Clerk receives \$600 00 bill of John Hanna for \$10 00 and the per annum, for which be snall execute and perform all the duties pertaining to said office, as clerk which shall in elnde clerk of the Board of Supervis ors. Clerk of all Courts and make all reports required as clerk. COUNTY TREASURER.

> That the County Treasuger received \$\$00 00 per annum, for which he shall execute the office of Treasurer, and perform the duties connected with said office, and shall not receive extra ecompense for the same.

Shall receive the sum of \$500 00 per innum, for which he shall perform all the duties of said office, without extra

PROS. ATTORNEY.

The sheriff shall receive \$400.00 per anunu, for which he shall keep the Court House and grounds in proper order. He shall keep Court House clean, Jail clean and bedding clean. Shall clean all lamps, Cuspidors and other fixtures in connection therewith. We demand that there shall be a com plete Jail record kept, and that the Sheriff shall attend Jail inspection irrigate Court House yard, put wood in wood shed, care for and protect all County property in charge, and the Clerk shall withhold said salary until the above is performed.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

To have \$200 00 per annum, for his ervices, as Commissioner, to be paid Quarterly. This salary to take effect at the expiration of the present term of School Commissioner.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

To receive \$300 00 for the care and ustody of the County property is possession.

SUPT. OF COUNTY POOR. To receive \$50 00 per annum, for all

services in connection with said office. P. M. HOYT.

JOHN LEECE, Moved by Sup. Francis, that the report of the committee on Co. Salaries

e accepted and adopted. Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor I. H. Rich. ardson that the bids for building the

addition to the County Poor House, be opened and read. Motion carried

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the building committee make a contract with Thos, Ambjornson and R. P. Forbes to build an addition to the County Poor House, according to plans and specifications as furnished by the committee, and that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to draw -Yeas and Nays called. Yeas, Ball, an order for amount of bill of \$295 25. Grove, Grayling, Maple Forest, South in favor of said contractors, upon

> ed by the Building Committee.
>
> Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Francis that we now adjourn until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, a.m.

> Motion carried. MORNING SESSION, OCT. 20th, 1894. Supervisor Richardson in the Chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and

> Grayling, Oct. 17th, 1894. To the Hon. Board of Supervisor of Crawford County - GENTLEMEN-

reports hereby respectfully submit the following as their report. We have examined the following tax certificates of the several Township Clerks, for the year 1894, and recommend that the several Supervisors be Gentlemen:—Your special commit-tee on Rejected Taxes, respectfully spread the following amounts of taxes for Township, Highway, School and all



"The Great Daily of Michigan."

THREE MONTHS, or even a shorter period, was sumed convince you that "The Great Daily of Michigan" is so interesting and valuable that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, giving also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome The Evening News. (3

a canta per Copy. . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL. . . 10 cents a Week Agents in every village Asset and city | in the State of Michigan.

150 00

rolls for the year 1894. BRAVER CREEK

For township tax. highway tax, 1 of 1 per ct, 114 85 school district No. 3, do do 4.

SOUTH BRANCH For township tax, bighway tax 1 of 1 per et. 203 30

school district No. 3. do 4, do do do

BALL. For township tax. " highway tax & of 1 pr ct., " school district No. 1, do do

Total. GROVE. For township tax, " highway tax, } of 1 pr ct.

bridge fund, school district No. 1, fl. do do do do do do

For township tax, 600 00 " highway fax, 1 per cent, 693 90 school district No. 1, fl., 321 43 _ do do 275 00 303 00 do do 285 00

2,477 43 MAPLE FOREST. 600.00 For township tax. " highway tax, 1 of 1 pr ot, 611.27 school district No. 1. 200 00 do do 2. 150 00 ർറ do 254 05

do do 200 00 300 00 do 1,905 32 FREDERIC. 300 00 For township tax. 365 94 highway tax 1 of 1 pr et, school district No. 1. 250 00 ob do 2, fl., 334 50 306 00 do do 3, Total. 1.563 44

CENTER PLAINS. 500 00 township tax. " highway tax 1 of 1 pr et. 73.08 165 00 school district No. 2 do do 30 00 175 00 Total.

GRAYLING. For highw'y tax 1-10 of 1 pr ct. 425 60 " school district No. 1, 5,500 00 150 00 do do 50 00 do do do 215 00 do 90 00

JOHN J. NIEDERER. JASPER E ANNIS, COM. P. M. HOTT,

Moved by Sup. Annis that the r port of the committee on Township Clerks be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

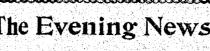
GRAYLING, Oct. 18th., 1894. To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Gentlemen: Your committee on Apportionment re spectfully report, that we have apportioned the State and County tax for the year 1894, according to the valuetions of the several townships, a completion of contract, to be approve equalized by the Board, as follows:

Rep. of Com. on Equalization.

Towns.	Valua'n as Equalized.	State tax	Co, to
Grayling.	8 485 1000	\$ 1,468 84	\$ 4,911
Frederic,	148,000	441 55	1,176
Map.For.,	122,000	868 95	1,234
Grove,	00,000	181 40	
Ball,	28,000	84 60	283
So.Branch,	80,000	90 65	303
Beaver Creek	81,000	93 67	818
Cen. Plains,	26,000	78 56	263
Blaine,	60,000	181 40	606
Total	088,600	2,989 62	10,000

Your committee on township Clerk's ors be and the same are hereby authorized to spread the within amounts of State and County taxes upon their respective assessment rolls for the yea

> J. E. ANNIS, COM, J. J. HIGGINS, (To be Continued.)



other purposes upon their assesment (THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE Of the now nearly twenty thousand egular publications in the United States, there are but two or three weekly newspapers published for gen-

eral circulation in every state and ter ritory, and of these the Toledo Weeky Blade is the best and most popular of them all. It is the oldest, best known, and has the largest circulation. For more than twenty-five years it has been a regular visitor to every portion of the Union, and it is well known at every one of the sixty thousand odd post offices of the country. It is made especially for family reading. It gives the entire news of the world each week, in such condensed form as will save reading scores of pages of daily papers to get less information. Republican in politics, Temperence in principle, always on the side of justice and right, it is just the paper for the rising generation, and a great educator for the whole family. Serial stories, vit and hunior, short stories, Household department, Question Bureau, Farm department, Camp Fire, Sunday School and Young Folks are a few of the many other prominent features of this great paper. A specimen copy will be mailed free to any address on application, and the publishers invite any person to send in a long list of addresses to whom they will mail same ple capies. They would be glad to unil a couple of hundred specimens to

renders of this country. The Weekly Blade is a very large paper, and the price is only one dollar a year. Address THE BLADE, TOLEDO,



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That's what you must expect of such a collar; it's the linen of it. such a colar; it's the anen of it.
The stand-up collars won't stand
up, and the turn-down collars will
wilt down. The easy, cheep, and
pleasant way out of this is to wear
"CELLUICID." COLLARS AND CUFFS. These goods are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with "CELLULOID," thus making them strong and lurable, and water proof, not affected by heat or moisture. The other waterproof goods are no other waterproof goods made this way, consequently none that can wear so well. When soiled simply wipe them off with a wet cloth. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:



Insist upon goods so marked you expect full satisfaction, and your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us enclosing amount and we will mail sample. State size, and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 5oc. pair. The CELLULOID COMPANY 427-29 Broadway, NewYork.

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Price Wreckers.

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Try Claggetts Pure Buckwheat

Will Havens killed a deer last Fri

For California fruit, all kinds, go

to Wight's restaurant. Miss Rosa Walton returned to La

beer, last week, New stock of Dry Goods, at Clag-

Chas Smith of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Ladies' Skirts for 50 cents, at Clag-

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda Co. was in town Tuesday.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans,

his residence on Ionia street. Try Claggetts' Pure Maple Syrup on

your pancakes. Miss Music Havens was visiting

Those Little Giant Line of School attend.

Shoes, leads them all. At J. M. Jones'. A. H Wisner and family, of Pere Cheney are now residents of Grayling. The largest line of men's \$2 Shoes in Grayling, at J. M. Jones' Shoe

Will Manwaring is at Ann Arbor. taking a short course in the Universi

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3 cents and upwurds, ut Claggetts'.

Miss Aggie Bates has been elected V. T. of the Good Templars, at Gay

For fresh Apples. Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

George Metcalf treated himself to new "Harrison Wagon," last Wednes

Pants and Shirts at 1-2 price. at S. H. & Cos'.

Mrs. Dr. Darling, of Tawas City, was visiting with Mrs. S. G. Taylor during the past week.

cils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pen-

been transformed into a Millinery fresh supply of goods in his line. Emporium. The New Boston Store will sell

ever expected to get them. Miss Wemp, sister of Mrs. David

Trotter left for her home at Chatham, Ontario, last Saturday.

Corn 8 cents a can, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Prof. J. Leahy, optician, of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, was in town for several days last week.

Ladies, if J. M. Jones has not what suits you in Ladies Shoes, leave your order and he will have a pair made for you at the Factory.

A. E. Newman is laying out the Cemetery at Lewiston, into lots, preparatory to its being occupied.

Get your sewing done at the Dress

Circuit Court which was to have nvened in December is adjourned,

Suits at half price, at the store Of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A full line of Stoves, Zincs, Oil Cloths and Oil Cloth Bindings, at ALBERN KRAUS'S Store.

J. M. Francis has secured the old blacksmith shop near the river, and is prepared for business in that line.

For a special bargain in Mens' Shoes, go to the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Frances Staley went to Albion last Saturday, for a short visit with her sister, and other acquaintances.

H. Head and family, of Eo th Branch, were in town last week, as ing (Thursday) at the usual hour. guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbothum.

Gov. McKinley spoke in Detroit, las week. J. M. Jones is selling Cork Sole Shoes for men, at \$2 & \$3 per the next thirty days, only.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co. and look at their advertisement on the other page.

A Big drive in New Brazils, at Claggetts' this week and next. Call at

Anthony Wallinger, and old veteran and member of Ruddock Post, of Che boygan, died last Friday week, and was buried by the Post on Sunday.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

ed to attend

Mrs. R WHIHT. Sec.

N A. Johnson and family have move ed on their homestead about 23 miles

Ladies' Wool Underwar, from 50 cents to \$1.00, at Claggetts', Lewiston is now cannected with the

palance of the towns in the county

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good M ilch Cow for sale, cheap. J. B. Williams, formerly of Grav

ling is now running a market at South Arm, this State. Great Bargains in Wool Hosiery, at

Claggetts', for everybody. The mill of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., at Bagley, shut down for repairs, last Saturday week.

For a bargain in Mens' shoes

go to the store of S. H. & Co. Regular meeting of Grayling Chap ter, No. 83, O. E.S., next Tuesday eve

ning, the 4th, at the usual hour. A great bargain in Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

There have been two cases, of small nox at Cheboygan, and as they were C. W. Wight has moved back into at the light-house, there is no scare. New Stock of California dried fruits,

Prones and Ruisins at Claggetts'.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will have a sun rise prayer meeting, next Sunday morning. All are cordially invited to

Coffee, coffee, coffee only 29 cents . at the store of S. H. &Co.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company have purchased a new loco motive for their logging road, at Lew

If you are looking for the best se lection of Stoves, call on Albert Kraus. Every stove is warranted.

Marins Hanson estimates that it is 484 miles from Rasmusson's camp in Grove, to Cheney, following a deers'

Have you seen Kramer's new goods! If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Thanksgiving services at the Pres byterian church, in the morning instead of evening, as we stated last

The Au Sable & Northwestern railond is completed to Lewiston, and a regular passenger train arrives every

You should try a can of 8 cent corn. at the store of S. H. & Co.

Get some of those nice Bulk Oysters for your Thanksgiving dinner at C. W. Geo. L. Alexander's old residence has | WIGHTS' restaurant. You will find a

Mr. Er Bell and Miss Louise Adams were the guests of her sister, Miss Matgoods at lower prices than purchasers tie, who is teaching school in Beaver Creek, lust Sunday.

Full Cream Cheese at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give an Oyster Supper, at W.R.C. hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 13th. All are invited.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

L. Clement and Mack Taylor wen nunting the other day and got lost. In finding their way home they killed deer which wasn't lost.

Read Salling, Hanson & Cos. advertisement in this Paper.

O. Palmer's cattle, with two belong-

Childrens' cloaks and school dresses nade, reasonable, at the Dress making Parlors of Mrs. Meadows'.

Martin Nelson is still the sheriff elect of Montmorency county. The whereby we can furnish the DETROIT recount did not effect any of those SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL and the AVA who had been declared elected.

For a bargain in mens' shoes go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Six of the leading farmers of Grant township, Cheboygan county, have is the time to subscribe. The Journal over 10,000 bushels of big white potatoes buried for the spring trade.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C.W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

large assortment. in the Presbyterian church this morn-Rev. Henritzy will deliver the sermon.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3,50, for For rates and information apply to D.

Mr. Jos. Panord and Miss Anna Green were married week before last. at Bay City. They will reside in Grayling and Joseph will undertake Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. jobs of painting and paper hanging as

Buy \$4 worth of goods at J. M. Jones', and get the story of Columbus and the Great Exposition. It will pay

you, as the book is well worth reading. S. S. Claggett was able to put in an appearance at the store on Monday, looking natural but somewhat thin

ner on account of his two weeks illness Game Warden Hampton telegraph ed Justice Woodburn on Thursday The regular meeting of Marvin Re. night of last week, to meet him at lief Corps will be held Saturday after. the train. He did so and the warden noon, Dec. 8th., at which the officers turned over to him a hunter with a will be elected for the ensuing year, deer in his trunk. He was fined and All the members are earnestly request- the deer sold next morning. The Jusice allowed him to retain 94 cents to carry him to his home in Ohio.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Before purchasing a suit, overcoat or pair of pants, go to the old estab- ning at the Club rooms, to make arlished reliable merchant, Julius Kra-

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Presbyterian church, this morn ing(Thursday) instead of the Metho dist church, as we had it last week.

It will be to your advantage to ex mine my stock of stoyes and price before buying elsewhere.

Carl Mickelson returned from Lew ton, last Thursday, bringing a deer, (his first)that he killed in that section. He took to the woods, again, on his

arrival. The store of the Michelson & Han son Lumber Co., at Bagley, was bur glarized. Tuerday night of last week Cash and goods to the amount of \$100. were taken

A. F. Bradley, a former resident of Grove, is reported dankerously ill, at at Frederic Station. Wood out and his new home near Otter Lake, from blood poleon following an injury to

We move that the hunting seaso for deer be extended. If so, we will not be out of venison this winter, if W. A. Masters and M. S. Hartwick continu their kindly remembrance.

The Y.P.S.C.E. social, last Wednes day evening, was well attended as all "know their fortunes" The receipts of the evening were some thing over eight dollars.

Lewiston is to be congratulated. It is to be the future home of the Chair man of the Democratic County Com mittee. This will compensate it for its failure in getting the county seat.

A special meeting of the Ladles Aid which I am prepared to deliver at Society of the M. E. Church, will be any time. PHILIP J. MOSHER. held to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Woodworth Every member is requested to attend.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F., A. & M., next Lodge, No. 356, F., A. & M., next Thursday evening the 6th. The electric light Countries at reduced rates. tion for officers will be held and a will also issue Drafts payable in Great general attendance is therefore desired. Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities

Continental Cities. L. T. WRIGHT, J.M. Jones, D. McCormick and F. Deak row are reported to have been lucky enough, after hunting all the week to secure one deer each. Good for them but rough on the market-

G. L. Alexander and family are lomiciled in their elegant new residence, on Peninsular Avenue. It is a pleasant home and the Avalanche rusts their enjoyment thereof may be ulimited.

One week from next Saturday, De ember 8th. Marvin Post, No. 240, G . R., will hold its annual election of officers. Comrades are requested to bear this in mind and make their calculations to be present.

Miss Lena Cunduff, who has been

attending the Grayling High School, was greeted by a number of her young friends Friday evening, prior to her leaving on the Saturday morning train, for her home in Ypsilanti. At the time of the fire in the lumber

vard. J. Montour lost his house and a portion of his household goods. Mrs. Montour has pieced and quilted sever al nice quilts which she will sell cheap. to enable her to replace some of the rticles they lost in the fire.

Mrs. Meadows has removed her days the cough entirely left them.

Dressmaking Parlors next door to the We will not be without it hereafter, as AVALANCIE office, where she will be pleased to meet all her old customers F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not Get your sewing done at the Dress ing to C. Range, were found on the Making Parlors. Prices away down for the holiday trade.

Here with a call. Hard times prices on guaranteed and real bottles are free at thirty miles from home.

Here with a call. Hard times prices on guaranteed and real bottles are free at all sewing. Latest styles just received. Latest card at the Courner's Drug Store. Regular

Rere Chance to Get a

Weekly Paper. Arrangements have been complete LANCHE to one address at \$1.60 pe year for both papers. All our old subscribers paying in advance can have the benefit of this offer which we will hold open until Jan. 1st. Now is straight and reliably republican and all our subscribers should take advan tage of this offer.

Thanksgiving services will be held the Presbyterian church this morning. (Thursday) at the usual hour. points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia B. Tracy, N. P. A., 109 Jefferson ave., Detroit, or D. G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent. Cincinnati, Ohio.

·DR



MOST PERFECT MADE. ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to exam A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Perry Ostrabiler was in town, last

The meeting called for Tuesday eve

rangements for the erection of an Opra House, was fairly well attended

O, Palmer was elected chairman and

Geo, L. Alexander secretary. On mo

tion R. Hauson, J. Patterson and N.

P. Olson were appointed a committee

to canvass the village and ascertain

what amount of stock would be taken

by our citizens. W. McCullough pro-

posed to remodel his building and sell

it for \$2,000, or would sell the build-

ing as it stood for \$1,600. After some

discussion, the question of location

etc., was laid over until Saturday eve

ning, the 8th of December, when

meeting will be held at the same place

to complete organization and decide

WANTED-500 men and sufficient

teams immediatly to cut and

deliver 15,000 cords of four foot wood

delivered by the cord. Haul from

a half mile to a mile. All down grade

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gray

ing, for the week ending Nov. 24, '94

Anderson, August Neva. Mr. Lue

Manning, Chas, Smith L Thomas, Mrs. Ella

Broluske, Albert Powell, Mrs. G. Coghlan, John H. Powell, Miss Kate

Persons calling for any of the above

Wood! Wood!

I have a large amount of wood botl Jack Pine and Tamarack, out green

I wish to announce that I am pre-pared to issue Steamship and Rail To the Public.

For Sale.

I WILL sell my lumbering outfit,

consisting of Logging Sleighs, Tote Sleighs, Wagons, Buggies, Cutters,

Cant Hooks, Chains, Whiffle Trees,

Neck Yokes, Dishes, etc., etc., very

heap. Also 3 Cows, 2 Horses and 1

It May Do as Much for You.

writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his

bludder was affected. He tried many

so called Kidney. cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often

give almost instant relief. One tria will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for a large bottle, at L. Four nier's Drug Store.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State ommander writes u from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "Ai

ter trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's

for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Join etc. Goes right to the spot of pain. Noth ise so good for Man and Animal. Try it.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

Sale of State Tax Land.

to law.

Said statements contain a full description cach parcel of said lands and may be seen o application at the office of the County Treasure after they are received by him.

STANLEY W. TURNER,
Nov8,ti.

AUDITOR GENERA

DR. WINCHELL'S

euro your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes
destroy worms & remove them from the syste
Propared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, III.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., LORD & THOMAS, the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Lansing, Nov. 5th, 1894.

size 5oc. and 81.00.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill.,

at S. II. & Cos. 'office.

W. S. CHALKER.

etters, will please say 'Advertised.'

Smith. Leo

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Apply to H. C. WARD.

Frederic.

upon location.

Nov. 29th.

Nov. 1,1mo.

TEN DOLLARSY

The above amount represents the grandest values

we have ever been able to offer in the line of Men's Suits. Last week we closed out several lots of these suits at a price representing just \$5,00 less than their actual value.

These suits are heavy

weight, all wool Cheviots, of neat design, cut and trimmed

in first class shape, and while they last, they are yours for —>→+® TEN DOLLARS. ®-K-

. We advertise these suits as strictly first class goods.

and if not as represented, will cheerfully refund the money.

It you think of getting a suit,

would advise you to buy now for this lot will

—not:last long.—

IKE ROSENTHAL.

Of The ONE PRICE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS HOUSE



BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

HARRY W. EVANS

Successor to LARABEE, --- DEALER IN---

Patent Medicines, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY: CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

2:40 P. M.

A. W. CANFIRLD,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:05 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH,

12:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 M.P. 12:50 A. M. New York Express, Dally, a rives Bay City 3:45 A. M. Detroit, 8:0 A. M. 2:40 P. M. Graving Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:09 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

DEVLIN'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE

BAY GITY, MICHIGAN.

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

GRAND RAPIDS Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FRB. 11, 1894. eave Mack, City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p. m. 8:15 p. m. rr, Grand R pids5:15 p.m.; 10:55 p. m.; 6:15 a.m.

Arr. Grand R pids5:15 p.m; 10:35 p.m; 0:36 a.m.
Kalamazoo 7:35 p.m; 10:35 a.m. 8:40 a.m.
Chicago 7:10 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m.
Fort Wayne, 11:35 p.m.
Richmond 15:30 a.m.
7:40 a.m. Train dally ex Sunday with Parlor
Cincinnatti, 6:55 a.m.
7:40 a.m. Train dally ex Sunday with Parlor
Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p. m. train, dally ex.
Sunday with Sleeping Car to Ohicago via. Kalmazoo & Mich. Central Ry.
9:15 p.m. Sunday only.
Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South
tf:700 a.m.,daily except Monday and 5:15 p.m.
lally. IS THE BEST MEDICINE
for the General Allments of Horses, Cattle, Hoga
and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents dis
axes and cures Coughs, Colds, Colle, Hidebound
Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals, it for
Hog Cholera. Honest and reliable, in hones
packages; used and war ranted for over twenty
years. Everyone owning a horse or cattle should
co. Chicago, Ill. Uncle Sam's Alnanac and
Farmer Jones Horse Deal mailed free.
Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment
for Spratus, Bruises, Ilheumatism, Stiff Joints
etc. Goes right to the spot of pain. Nothing

for information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD. Grand Rapids H. ACCARD, Agent,

Mackinaw City, Mich IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Nortice 18 Hensay Grex that certain lands dituated in the County of Crawford, old off to the State for axes of 1891 and previous years, and described in statements winh will hereatter be forwarded to the office of the Trensurer stall County, will be sold at public auction by add Trensurer at the County Seat, on the first Monday of December next, at the Ilme and place designated for the Annual Tax Sales, if not previously redeemed or cauceled according to law.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Broa, of New York & Fittsburg.

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Adventising Agency of Mesera W. Aver 4 50%, our authorised agents

challenge comparison.

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we

There's but one best---Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

DETROIT.

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

W HEREAS on the 3ch day of June, A. D. 1893. Ella A. Glein, of Jackson County tate of Michigan, for the purpose of securing to ennel C. Townsend, of the same County, and tate, the payment of the sum of Six Hundred tollars [8000.0.] with interest thereon at the stee of six per cent per animum, payable seminated of six per cent per animum, payable seminated to soldened by her promisors note of multily as ovidenced by her promisors note of

WILSON & BAILEY, Attorneys for Assignee. Oct.4,w12.

5.000 REWARD!

THE SHERIFF will please arrest every person suffering with Rheumantism. Neuralgie, Dyrpepsia, Salt Rheumand all Blood and Kidney and Liver disasses and take them to the drug store of either flarry Evans or Leonager. & American Blood Purider, as that is, the case and greatest known Blood Purider. In never fails to restore your health when used according to directions. If you are troubled with Catarrh, ty Lewands's australian Catarrh Cure. Physicians should prescribe the above remedica, as they are 50 years alread of all others. We guarantee a cure or money refunded. trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of of M. C. R. E.:

GREAT AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE CO.,

Detroit Weekly Tribune

Price Reduced

75 Cents a Year.

Unsurpassed as a Newspaper Unrivaled in Popular Interest.

Soundly Republican.

An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be

THE TRIBUNE - - Detroit.

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.

DOUCLAS

Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,

J. M. JONES.

POVERTY IN EUROPE.

THE TENEMENT EVIL IN ITS MOST FORBIDDING FORM.

Tenements in London and New York-Th History of the Poverty Stricken Districts of Naples-A Spot that Constitutes a Peri to the World

Squalld Quarters.
To the Four Hundred, whose chief

aim is to kill time as pleasantly as poswhose only trouble about money is that of going to the bank to get it, the problem of existence for the great mass of mankind has little interest, says the New York Herald. Even many who are not of the charmed circle that constitutes "society," but who live in comparative comfort, pass their lives in ignorance of the fierce and unceasing struggle waged among that class of breadwinners who are forced to rely on strength without skill for their daily sustenance.
Even at its best, tenement life has

few attractions and many features that render it disagreeable, if not repulsive. A room in a great tenement building is in no sense of the word a substitute for a home. The dwellers in tenements have a shelter, but no home That magic word arouses no sentiment among the inhabitants of a tenement. ed room in which all necessary work of the household is carried on, where the cooking and eating and sleeping and housework are all done; a room where the smell of stale food and of

tion of the rote; a cheap quite is ear ment dweller are at an end. Much has been written of the tene ments of New York, but it should be

fully understood that the tenement there, as elsewhere on the Western continent, is the home of the poores class of non-linglish foreigners, who have imparted to this country the manper and habits of life with which they are most familiar in their native lands. Germans are seldom found in these quarters. There is a strong love of the home imbued in the Teutonic character, and no sooner does a Ger man come to this country than he at once strains every nerve to pay for a house. How he lives he does not seem to care until the house is paid for; that is the main point, and until that has been accomplished he never feels easy. The tenement is no place for him. But to the lowest classes of Russian, Po lish, Bohemian and Italian laborers the tenement is a natural place of abode. It represents as much comfort as most of them have been accustomed to all their lives; its squalor and dirt and noise have no terrors for them, for in some respects the tenement of this country is a marked improvement over the tenement of Europe. The investigations made by commit

rectly or indirectly, in a very decided improvement in the condition of the tenement districts of London, better houses being provided at rentals not much in excess of what were formerly demanded, but there is still room for improvement. It may seem strange to many that East London should be so congested, but it should not be forthere is absolutely no opportunity for the poor to purchase a home. In most American cities property in the suburbs is comparatively cheap, and rapid from his work, but not so in England The cheapest suburban property is far soansuds is ever present; where in win- above the means of even many of the



THE TENEMENT DISTRICT OF NAPLES.

where in summer, whatever the tem-perature outside, that within is always 5 to 10 degrees higher from the added heat of the stove on which cooking and washing are done. It means an approach through a dark hall, where children in all stages of squalor tumble over each other on the floor; it means narrow and rickety stairs, porches fes tooned with clothes-lines and orna mented with garments flapping in the wind. It means 100 and perhaps 1,000 human beings under one roof. It means strife at all times of the day quarels that have an origin no one knows how and that never end. Too often it means drunkenness and vice. Sometimes it means deadly assaults

Tenement life in America, and particularly in the West, is, however, an exotic. There are tenements in St. Louis, but they are not, as a general thing, inhabited by Americans, nor do the better classes of foreign people find an abode in the quarters where many families live under the same roof. As a general thing, these lilves of humanity are given up to foreign-ers whose lack of education and ignorance of the language prevent them from obtaining any but the most severe description of manual labor. They are not criminals, though it is unfortunately true that a very narrow line of demarkation sometimes separates the tenement population from that of the slums. They are hard-working men and women, but lack the faculty



A TENEMENT PRODUCT.

of "getting along," and no matter how steadily and arduously they toll, they find themselves always controlled with the same problem—that of providing food and clothing and of paying. the rent. Never for an hour does the attle cease until some day the undertaker's wagon backs up at the front entrance amid the assembled popula-

ter the atmosphere is close and steamy; middle classes, while rapid transit in the way and to the extent known in this country does not exist. The la-borer is compelled to live within walking distance of his employment, and hence the tenements of London and other large cities of Great Britain are full, and must remain so for a long time to come.

> It is not, however, in Great Britain, nor yet in France or Germany, where one must look for the worst features of the tenement. The tenement districts of New York, London or Paris are so far superior to those of the Italian cit les as to be quite endurable by compar ison, and of all the cities of Italy not one is so bad in this respect as Naples. For a whole generation Naples has

been regarded as cal tenement. Until a few years ago the tenement districts of Naples were believed to contain more poverty and misery to the acre than any other sec tion of the earth's surface. The tene ments were all built on low ground only a few feet above the level of the sen, and a southeast wind often brought the waters of the bay into the streets and cellars. Most of the land was "made ground;" that is, it was composed of the refuse of ages upon ages, the filth of centuries being gradually accumulated and with each generation pushed a little further into the bay, so that underneath the founda-tions of the houses lay a solid mass of disease. The houses that were built in the district were worthy of the soil. When they were put up even tradition does not state, but not a few were known to date from the fifteenth cent ury, at a time when sanitary building was no more understood than the fu-ture of electricity. Scores, and in some cases hundreds, of years of con-stant habitation rendered them indescribably foul, while the determina tion of their owners to get the last possible penny out of them with no expenditure for repairs left them in ondition unfit for the use of domestic animais. Rooms, passages, porches cellars, all were crowded to even the streets had their population which, during the summer senson, found no inconvenience from an open-air residence. Nothing could exceed the squalor of these Neapolitan tene ments. At one time five thousand persons were known to inhabit a district hardly equal in size to one of our city blocks. In such dense masses of population disease and vice ran riot. yards and streets were filled with children knowing no parental ties, having no home. The water used for drinking and for household purposes was obtained from cisterns which were filled from roof and street, or from wells into which the sewage of a whole neighborhood slowly but surely fil-

tered. Time after time did cholera

rayage the whole tenement district.

carrying off its victims by thousands,

while typhold, typhus and other malig-

iertook in earnest the amelioration of districts, and at first constructed sew-

structive. In despair at the condition poor, but it is not probable that they of affairs, the Government at last un- will ever become a menace to the health or morality of this country. the state of the people in the tenement | Benevolent effort alone might be r lied on for preventing any such peril, ers. But these only made matters and when to this is added the watchful



WASHING DAY IN THE ROW.

worse, for the engineering was bad, the fall insufficient, and every high tide carried back into the sewers the refuse that could not find an exit. Cholera became more frequent and deadly. Naples became a plague spot for Italy and a center of interest to all Europe as being the place whence disease was scattered broadcast. The neglected pauper of the city on the beautiful bay was having his revenge. Society had ignored him, but the dis-eases he bred could work destruction to society. In despair, the Italian Government finally determined to clear out the heart of Naples, to pull down tenements and replace them with healthy houses.

With more zeal than discretion the work was begun, but it succeeded only in shifting the evil, for the wretche population had to be evicted in order to tear down the buildings in which they lived. All sorts of refuges were taken advantage of by the poor creat-ures thus unceremonically thrust out. Grottoes which had formerly been used as wine cellars, catacombs, caves, any and every place where a human being could find shelter, were utilized. In one cave two hundred people took refuge and paid rent. The cholera broke out among them and carried off nearly every inmate. In the catacombs 500 or 600 found room with the lead of 1800 years ago, and most were soon numbered with them. The pestience at last claimed those who slept in the cellars, along the quays.

A worse state of things ensued. The houses erected proved too expensive; the people for whom they were intended could not pay the rents demanded, the buildings were taken up by people of more means, and the hordes of the tenements were driven to lower depths. Thus the matter now stands, the Government having done all it can, and the condition of the tenement population not being in the least improved. These are the people from whom the lowest orders of tenement dwellers in this country are recruited. They are not criminals, although criminals are sometimes of their number; they are simply unfortunates whom ages of misery have removed almost beyond the reach of a helping hand. They are to be pitled rather than blamed, for in their native land the conditions are all one-half the population of Naples is without regular means of subsistence, and no mortal can ever conjecture how much often ineffectual striving against starvation is expressed in that

That tenement life should be found in this country is not strange, when the promiscuous immigration from the outh and east central districts of Europe is remembered, but that it will ever assume the repulsive phases that characterize it in Naples and other Mediterranean cities is not easy to believe. The nature of our institutions

care of health boards, the danger that any city of this continent will ever become an American Naples must be considered very slight.

JERSEY NEGRO'S BIKE.

It Has All Modern Improvements, Includ-

The man who made this wheel was an ingenious darkey who lives at El-beron, N. J. He got the bicycle craze and got it so bad that the lack of money to buy one only whetted his ambition. He had a jack-knife, a draw-knife and a hatchet, and there, were plenty of trees, boards and bar-rel-heads around Elberon. With these primitive materials he constructed this queer vehicle, says the New York Recorder. The wheels are made from heads of a barrel, the larger front driver being two inches thick. Both have rubber tires, he having taken old hose and nailed it on the edges, be-



THE JERSEY DARKEY'S SAFETY.

cause he was bound to have "pneu matics," anyway. The cranks are in two pieces. The backbone is as thick as an arm. It was hewn out of a small tree. The entire machine is of wood, fastened together with nails and screws, with the exception of hinges that hold the backbone to the front frame and handle-post. Although unridable, the builder managed to start the thing at the top of a hill and get to the bottom, pushing it up and repeating the performance.

It was while indulging in this amuse ment that the cycler was seen by E. J. Day, of New York. He made the negro happy by purchasing it for a sum sufficlent to buy a good wheel, and took his find to New York, where he placed it among his curios.

Sufficient Excuse.

An exchange remarks of John Quincy Adams, recently deceased, that he was very fond of fishing, and not especially fond of his legal profession.

One day a case in which he was counsel was down for trial in a Boston court. Mr. Adams did not make his appearance, but sent a letter to the judge



A NEW YORK TENEMENT.

is such that it is impossible for even | That worthy gentleman read it, and ticipate to some extent in the benefits of our civilization and be gradually up-



OUT OF WORK

lifted. The worst tenements in New York or Boston or St. Louis or Chicago are veritable palaces when compared with the worst in the cities of Southern Europe. It is probable that there will always be tenements as long as a in the fur trade.

then postponed the case with the an "Mr. Adams is detained on important

The note read as follows: "Dear Judge: For the sake of old Isaak Walton, please continue my case until Friday. The smelts are biting, and I can't leave."

The Ten Largest Cities

The ten largest cities in the world are London, Paris, New York, Ber-lin, Chicago, Vienna, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Brooklyn and Con-stantinople. The ten largest in this country are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

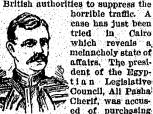
A Foxy Scheme.

A New York syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an island off the coast of Maine, stocking it with black foxes and engaging

SLAVERY STILL LIVES

Horrible Traffe in Human Lives Carrie On in Egypt. Slave trading is still being carried

on in Egypt despite the endeavors of the British authorities to suppress the



tian Legislative Council, Ali Pasha Cherif, was accus-COL SCHARFER slaves, and, seeing that the evidence against him was overwhelmingly strong, he confessed. It may well be asked, if those in responsible positions engage in slave trading, who can be depended on to suppress

or endeavor to suppress the horrid traffic in human lives? The man who ran Cherif's villainy to earth is Col. Schaefer, director gen-eral of the Slave Trade Bureau. Since 1882 he has been at the head of this department and maintains a force of 400 mounted men, whose object is to intercept slave caravans coming from

coast. During his erated 15,000 roms beside large numbers who were in the hands of dealers awaiting a ready market. All through the interior and

toward the Red ALI PASHA CHERIA Sea the Slave Trade Bureau has patrols, but watchful as are the mounted men the wilv Arab slave dealers often elude them and land thousands of cap tives yearly to be disposed of in the markets.

Difficulties of Cooking.

In African encampments the ques-tion of food is a burning one. How to obtain provisions, how to cook them when procured—these are problems of absorbing interest in a pioneer camp. The author of "Adventures in Mashon aland" says that it is curious and inter esting to watch the process of victualthe most eccentric provisions on the market. At one time, the author says, nothing but tinned lobster could be purchased at their settlement; and at another time the whole of Manica breakfasted, dined and supped on fole-

Our cooking utensils consisted of a three-legged pot and a frying pan. How were we to create a dinner? We bolied the ox-flesh in the three-legged pot, whence it issued in the condition of shoe-leather. Mixing the meal with water, we made the most horrible halfcooked flat-cakes by heating the dough on hot stones. There was neither bak-

Ing powder nor yeast in the country.

One day we received a present of venison, shot by a Mr. Teal. Now I had from time to time saved up a small like the hands of a watch. They have quantity of sardine oil, believing my nothing to do with the case.—New Orself to be a famous housekeeper. In a moment of vain self-confidence I undertook the dinner that night, and we invited Mr. Campion to come and ett venison steaks.

I fried those steaks in my sardine oil, and served them proudly. They positively looked like real steaks, such as people would ent at home. But, alas! scarcely had two mouthfuls been eaten when every one fled from the table, and my wonderful dinner was abandoned to the little native who waited on us._ He certainly enjoyed it immensely, so that even that ill wind blew somebody good; but it was unan-imously decided that henceforth I was never to be trusted with the prepara

The Market Price of Wives.

In the carliest times of purchase, a voman was bartered for useful goods, or for services rendered to her father. In this latter way Jacob purchased Rachel and her sister Leah. The price of a bride in British Columbia and Vancouver Island varies from twenty to fifty pounds' worth of articles. In Oregon, an Indian gives for her, horses, or buffalo robes; in California, shellmoney or horses; in Africa, cattle

A poor Damara will sell a daughter for a cow; a richer Kaffir expects from three to thirty. With the Banyai, if nothing be given, her family claim her children. In Uganda, where no marringe recently existed, she may be obtained for half a dozen needles, or a coat, or a pair of shoes. An ordinary price is a box of percussion caps. In other parts, a goat or a couple of buck-

skins will buy a girl.

Passing to Asia, we find her price is sometimes five to fifteen roubles, or at others a carload of wood or hay. A princess may be purchased for three thousand roubles. In Tartary, a woman can be purchased for a few pounds of butter, or where a rich man gives twenty small oxen, a poor man may succeed with a plg. In Flji her equivalent is a whale's tooth or a mus-

These, and similar prices elsewhere, are eloquent testimony to the little value a savage sets on his wife. Her charms vanish with her girlhood. She is usually married while a child, and through her cruel slavery and bitter life, she often becomes old and repul-

Old Soldiers in California. California is becoming a favorite abiding place for many whose names are coupled with the war history of the country; that is, those who were once on the active list of the army. San Diego has a military colony, and the family of the late General Grant have recently purchased houses there. Among the residents are General Eli H. Murray, ex-Governor of Utah: General Ducat, who was chief of staff to General Rosecrans, and Major Moylan, a retired officer of the Seventh Cavalry. Among other retired officers living there are Colonel Hor-ton, Captains Henry Sweeney and W. R. Maine. Among the active officers who have family homes there are Lieutenant Colonels E. R. Kel logg and J. W. Barlow, Captain W. T. Duggan and Lieutenants Shallenanother favorite locality for army

THE world's h roes are sometimes very humble husbands.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day -A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.

-Much charity that begins at home a too feeble to get out of doors. Texas Siftings.

-It is not the woman who fires up the quickest that makes the best match -Richmond Dispatch. -"Do poets wear long hair?" "Notall

Some of them are married. -Atlanta Constitution. -A woman finds fault with every

body who finds fault with her husband except herself.-Philadelphia Press -He-"I feel completely prostrated. I wish I were dead." She-"Well, why don't you let me send for a doctor?"

Thomas Cat -A row between the champion play ers, Lasker and Steinitz, is becoming something of a chess nut.—Philadel phia Ledger.

—Jack—"I wonder why Pillsbury ommitted suicide?" Meg—"Oh, it is so much cheaper than divorce, you know."—Life.

—Times are so hard that many men are cutting their mustaches off so that they can smoke their cigars shorter.-Atchison Globe.

—Smiley—"Now remember, I don't want a very large picture." Photog rapher—"All right, sir. your mouth!"—Tit-Bits. sir. Please clos

-Lawyer (joyfully)-"Your divorce is granted, madam." Fair litigant (agitatedly—"This completely unmans me."-Detroit Tribune.

-He-"You saw some old ruins while in England, I presume?" She—"Yes, indeed! And one of them wanted to marry me!"-Brooklyn Life.

-Inchley-"I came within an ace of making a fortune once." Miss Foot—"How was that?" Inchiey—"The other man had the ace."—Free Lance.

-Maud-"I'm going to keep count of how many times Jack kisses me. Susan—"There'll be a great flurry in the blankbook market."—Town Topics. -Dick-"Been to the races?" Tom-'Yes, and had great luck." What on?" Tom-"On the way home

-Teacher-"What is one of the greatest sources of discontent in the world?" Pupil-(whose parents live at a boarding house)-"Prune snuce."-Boston

-Sobbing wife-"Three years ago you swore eternal love-The brute-"How long do you expect eternal love to last, anyway?"-New York Ledger. -The gesture and speeching efforts

of a young lawyer in court may be like the hands of a watch. They have leans Picayune. -The ancient knight leaned lightly

upon his lance. "Marry—" The modern maid was on his neck in an instant,
"Oh, Roderick," she cried, "this is so
sudden!"—Pick-Me-Up. -Little girl-"Oh, mamma! Come quick!" Mamma—"Mercy, what's the matter?" Little girl—"There's a mouse In the kitchen and the poor cat is there

all alone."-Good News. -"Was your father unkind when you told him you wanted to marry me, his coachman?" "No. He said at once that he would retain you and he offered

me the maid's place."—Life. "Has old Tough quit smoking?" inquired one man of another. "I don't know whether he has or not, but he died the other day," was the evasive reply.—Philadelphia Record.

-"You are not looking very well this morning." "For good reason, too. My wife insisted on having a pink tea, and I had to take a little red rye to play

Samuel Ansing, of Lower Alloway even."-Indianapolis Journal.

—A sympathetic air is as much a part of a doctor's stock in trade as his there all right.-Atchison Globe.

-McSwatters-"Is Clanghorn a finished author?" McSwitters—"Yes. fluttered into the house of Farmer You see, he called on Woolly, of the Isaac Bolger, near Cape May, N. J., Howler, and called him a liar, and | and hid in a cupboard. Its pinion was well, you know Woolly."-Syracuse set by the village doctor, and Mr. Doo-Post. -Customer-"I wish you wouldn't

always tell such frightful stories. It plumage. makes one's hair stand on end." Bar- In Jac makes one's hair stand on end." Bar In Jacksonville a saurian, said to ber—"Exactly. That's the idea, for have been "eighteen feet long," made then I can cut your hair better."- his appearance at the stern Fliegende Blaetter. . -Friend-Why do you send your

they need is a button?" Mrs. Maniogun one of the longshoremen began fem—"Well, the fact is my husband chunking the 'gator. This seemed to married so young that he never learned anger the 'gator, and the result was a how to sew on a button."—New York portion of the rudder was bitten off. -"The editor of the Moon is the

him because the fourteenth line was two feet short in the meter?"-Truth.

-"I used to feel a little mean at robbin' the bee bives," said the tender-hearted farmer, but since I got to thinkin' it over I see that I am doing 'em good. Ef it wa'n't fer me takin' the honey all them bees would be out of work all next summer."-Indianapolis Journal.

-Jaggs-"How did you ever dare to

How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching, not long ago, at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was one of the which was still attuched to party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt weighed nearly a half ton. berger, Gaillard and Settle. Red-party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt lands, at the foothills of the San in such a grave and reverend com-Bernardino Mountains, is becoming pany." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels.

Bunsen's Carbons Bunsen's carbons were first put in to practical use in 1842.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK SOMETHING ABOUT LABYRINTHS

Four of These Famous Puzzles and Why They Ware Made. Here are four of the most famous labyrinths of the world. It was customary during the middle ages to insert in the floor of the nave of certain cathe



drais a labyrinth of black and white stones or colored tiles. rinths were known as "Roads of Jernowing, it is probable, to the fact that worshipers were accustomed to traverse the sharp stones of the



maze upon their knees in memory of the journey of Christ from Jerusalem to Calvary. Accompanying are illustra-tions of four of these curious pieces of work. That of the Cathedral of Sens is of circular form and incased in lead. It measured sixty-six feet across, and



the length of the circuit, which took an hour to traverse, was over a mile and a half. The labyrinth of St. Owen was formed of blue and yellow tiles and measured three-quarters of a mile. That of Saint Quentin was taken away in 1792, because children playing the game of "Who can get into it the quick-



CATHEDAL OF BAYEUX.

est?" disturbed the worshipers. Why the children were not taken away instead of the labyrinth history doth not say. The labyrinth of Bayeux is of black squares bearing yellow griffins, roses and armorial bearings, which make it a great rarity.

Some Brief Items About Animals An Anderson woman has a curiosity. Her pet cat has adopted nine little chickens that were recently hatched. The chicks follow the feline around

Samuel Ansing, of Lower Alloway Creek, N. J., finding his milch cows striking mysteriously in their milk, set a watch on them and soon found learning. This sympathetic air is not that two of his shoats that had access itemized in the bill, but it appears to the cattle yard were taking on fat. rapidly by sucking the cows.

A woodcock with a broken wing dle Bird has become so tame that he will let the young Bolgers stroke his

steamship Iroquois and attracted considerable attention. He was a monster. husband's clothes to a tailor, when all While some one hurried away for a

For ten summers a land tortoise has lived in Robert M. Doolittle's garden, meanest man this side of hades," near Jamaica, L I. In white Belegs "What makes you think that;" in the cellar. He is singularly fearful "Think? I know he is. Didn't he deduct 30 cents from the last poem I sold to fall he waddles as fast as he can to the shelter of the porch, where he stops till the shower is over. If a little water is dropped on his cover the tortoise scuttles away to cover. Though often tricked in this fashion, he never grows wiser.

For some time the steamer Elliott, running between Boston and Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island, has been leaking considerably, and examination disclosed what appeared to be a bolt projecting from the Elliott's side embrace Miss Boston?" Nagg—"She just below the water line. A further was speaking of banditti that night as examination showed that a gwardfeld. examination showed that a swordfish was spearing of bandict that he strip of had imbedded its sword nine inches woods by the river, and remarked, into the ship's side. The force of the What a romantic place to be held up!" Jaggs—"Yes." Naggs—"Well, I held her up."—Life.

The force of the stab had driven the sword through five inches of solid spruce and three of solid held her up."—Life. birch. The Elliott was built only last year, and her timbers are very solid.

Neckince for a Whale.

A large whale washed ashore on the coast of Labrador on Aug. 17 had a long anchor chain wrapped three times around his body. The anchor, which was still attached to the chain,

Why It Goes Zigzag.

Lightning travels in a zigzag course because it passes through different strata of air, and, being restrained in its passage, turns from side to side to find the easiest path.



my hauds. I contin-ued faithfully with Mrs. J. S. Whiteside Hood's Sarasparilh, and, to the surprise of the neighbors and myself, my affliction was soon perfectly cured. Since then I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring to keep my system in good order. I give it to my children also with benefit to their health." Mins. J. S. Whiteside, Aledo, Ill.

Hood's state Cures

Hood's Plifs are purely vegetable. 24c.

Crushed Aim.

The late Mrs. Lyne-Stephens, who as Mile. Duvern'y, was a great dancer in Taglioni's time, was once made the recipient of marked attentions by one of the chief, employed at the Opera. After various hints that his influence would materially accelerate her professional career, to all of which she turned a dasf sor he singled her out. turned a deaf ear, he singled her out as a victim of his petty persecutions. One evening she brought him to book. "Do you know Shakspeare?" asked.

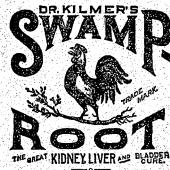
asked.

"A little—why?"

"Do you remember Shylock's reply to Passanlo's invitation to dinner—I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following, int I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you? Well, m reply to your invitation is this: I will dance on you, without you, before you. Never will I dance with you or through your influence."

Something Opened Besides the Canal Tast May, Cueen Victoria visited Manchester for the a hours to open the new ship canal. The bills for the celebration, amounting to \$50 000, are being now investigated. Among the items is one of 3,000 for badges for the City Council. At the banquet they are strawberries at \$1.40 a pound, superscript at \$1 asparagus at \$1 a bunch and pineapples at \$5 apiece. It cost \$110 to look after the Queen's horses and carriages. The auditor reported that it looked as though something else had been opened besides the canal.

THE strength of a horse is equal on an average to that of seven and a half



Biliousness

Poor Digestion stress after eating, pain and bloating in the mach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

Loss of Appetite

splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired epless and all unstrung, weakness, debility Swamp-Root builds up quickly a rundow At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size, "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Ailments of Women.

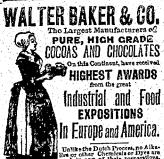
The will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Leucornices than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost intallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Utersian an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is in-stantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

All droughests sell it. Address in confidence, Lypia E. Pinkiiam Men. Co., Lynn, Mass. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.



Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkelies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST GOOA is absolutely mand soighle, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE WALTER HAKER & GO. DORCHESTER, MASS VERY ONE WHO WEARS THE

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT Says: "They are the Best." Get a cat-The Owen Electric Belt Co.
209 State Street. Chicago, Ex CHICAGO, MAN

SALESMEN THE SEWELL NURSERY COMPANY,

can make moner by suspicion reigh-horhood, email stores harberell wird horels with Nhom Polish. C. str. 110. seud 50 cents for tormus, Addees an, Hox 501, Minneapolis, Missay

HOME AND THE FARM.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARM-ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

How to Interest the Boys in the Work Combined Poultry and Pigeon House-Dovice for Splitting Wood-General

How to Make Money on the Farm. Do not look beyond your reach for wealth when it lies all about you. In this wonderful age of improvement you must move in the line of march, or le your next door neighbor dig the jewels from the soil. Many of our young men are not content with the beautiful old homestead, the green fields, and much that makes one so independent on the farm, but in their anxiety for gain, push out to large cities or some distant land, when, in nine cases out of ten, they would have been happier and wealthier men had they put that same life and energy on the farm.

The world demands men who will work. The curse of our country to-day is the multitude of idle ones, who demand not only a living, but even luxur-les thrown in. Nothing in this life can be gained without hard work. Be careful in choosing an occupation, start right, the outcome will be fruitfulness. If you are interested in your vocation and are industrious, your work, even though hard, will be a pleasure.

Try to interest your boys in your work. To do this, you must encourage them in their small beginnings. Stake out one acre of land for your boy for his own use. By this I do not mean the poorest land on your farm, but the very best, and see, also, to commence with, that it is well enriched. Start the boys right, as the first year's trial will be apt to decide their future.

Put in something that is in demand, and that lawiys commands good prices.

How many farmers have first-class seed corn that will test 95 per cent, when planting time arrives? A fine grade of seed corn that your neighbors know is all right in every respect will prove a very profitable investment for you. When you have an article to sell, give your customers something that is value received, and your trade is cstablished. The same hints may be applied to all varieties of grain. There is a good income awaiting you at your very doors; seize your grand opportunity.

Poultry and Pigeon House A poultry house with a loft especial-ly fitted up for the accommodation of pigeons is shown in the accompanying illustrations from the American Agriculturist. The poultry quarters have an addition fitted with wire netting in



FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW

front in summer, as seen in Fig. 1, and windows in winter which serves as a scratching and dusting room, communication being had with it from the main poultry room. The diagram Fig. 2, shows the inside arrangement when building is used for two breeds. Such an arrangement secures exceedwarm roosting quarters for both flocks, as the recesses occupied by the roosts can be shut off from the main

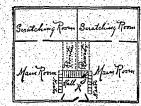


FIG. 2.-GROUND PLAN.

room to some extent by placing partitions in front of the roosts, extending from the ceiling, but not reaching to The warm air from the bodles of the fowls is thus kept around and above the birds while on their roosts.

Cutting Corn Stalks.

The season for cutting corn stalks is at hand for the large class of farmers who do not put them in silos. Almost every farmer who feeds corn stalks to cows has them cut. It is not always safe to feed horses the cut stalks, as their directive apparatus is different The hard, woody stalks, cut in small pieces, may injure a horse's intestines before the gastric juices have time to soften them. The feed when eaten by the cow goes more in a mass and is brought up and rechewed in her cud For this reason cut corn stalks ought not to be fed to horses unless first wei with warm water to soften them, then the hard portion of them will be left uneaten. A horse will not eat much more of the corn stalk after it is cut than it will before. If cheap, bulky food is to be used to mix with the grain for horses it had better be cut straw or hay than cut corn stalk. But the corn stalks for cows ought always to be cu before feeding. If they are wet wit hot water or steamed and mixed with grain meal scarcely anything will be rejected. A little clover hay per day with this will make a complete ration or cows.—American Cultivator.

Rotation of Crops Tested. To determine the exact effect of rotation, a series of experiments have been conducted by the Indiana station. Of the plots upon which grain crops are grown continuously a portion are devoted exclusively to wheat, while unor others wheat is grown in alternation with corn and oats. In the plots de voted exclusively to grain growing the average yield of wheat for seven years, closing with 1893, was 15.80 bushels per acre, and in 1894 the yield was 12.74 bushels per acre. On the plots upon which grain and grasses grown in rotation the average yield for the seven years was 21.61 bushels per acre, and in 1894 it was 22.67 bushels. The difference in favor of rotation for

ion than when grown continuously in the land year after year.

For Splitting Wood

A holder for splitting wood is a nice convenience, and one like that here illustrated is often at hand or can be When a device of this kind is used it saves trouble and even some danger from splitting wood. It is not always understood that much advanage may be taken of hard labor when splitting wood by slabbing off the sides of the block instead of splitting through the center. When a log is sawed into



short cuts, for example, to be split into drewood, two iron wedges and a beetle may be necessary to open a cut through the heart. But by taking off thin slabs all of the splitting may be done with only an ax. After a log is split into slabs the labor of splitting the slabs the

other way will be comparatively light.

It is a good plan to spread manure upon the fields in the fall. Experience hows that manure applied in the fall to the surface, either of plowed or grass land, will become so thoroughly pulverized and distributed through the soil by the action of frost and rain as to act more quickly and be in better condition for plants to assimilate than the same fertilizer would be applied in the spring. The loss from drainage, s upon very steep surfaces, will probably be less than from the washing if left in open yards. The loss from evaporation is likely to be much less than that from fermentation, if the nanure is allowed to accumulate in cellars or sheds.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, who un derstood horses as well as Adiroudacks, once laid down a rule in regard to trimming a horse's foot that every porseman in the world should cut out and paste in his hat. "Never," he says, allow the knife to touch the sole of your horse's foot, nor the least bit of it to be pared away, because nature needs he full bulk of it and has amply provided for its removal at the proper time. Secondly, never allow a knife to be put to the frog, because nature never provides too much of it to auswer the purpose for which the Creator designed it, and the larger it is the more swiftly, easily and safely will your horse go."

Raising Vegetables in Winter. Lettuce, radishes and like small vegetables are cultivated all winter long n Southern Georgia by a simple device would be effective in mild winters much farther north. A frame of wood inclosing rich earth is placed in the garden, and seeds are sown from time o time. When a cool night comes, a frame bearing a sheet of coarse muslin is placed over the growing plants. Now and then ice the thickness of a cent forms in the night, but the vegetables so covered escape injury.

Irrigation Improves Fruit. Irrigation is claimed to increase the sugar in fruit and improve its quality. In California it has been found that rrigated fruit has less shrinkage when dried, and was also worth more in its green state. This is due to the greater proportion of mineral matter being aken in by being dissolved with a plentiful supply of water. The greater foliage permits the plants to derive more carbonic acid from the air, and thus contribute a greater proportion of

in them for the FOR SUPPORTING BEAMS Such cases these important parts of the structure are left with only such support as is afforded by the strength of the tender, which is usually cut away to less than one-third the breaking strength of the stick of timber. By fitting in a piece of plank or scantling between the lower of the beam or sill and the upper side of the lower portion of the brace. as shown at a, a, in the illustration, and nailing them to the part c, the building

will be quite as strong and firm as if

the post had been two inches greater in

and expense. The Cow that Pays. If a cow gives milk 300 days in the year, and her capacity exceeds another cow only two quarts daily, which sells at 10c per gallon, she

over a third more when grown in rota- favor of choice cows. Yet a well-bad one that has no breeding. It is cheaper to raise good cows than to buy fresh ones that are unknown.

> Study of Horifculture. Every farmer should understand porticulture. It enables him to grow a larger variety and to rotate his crops the best advantage. There is no reason for confining the farm to three or four crops. The soil will be im-proved when the same crop is not grown oftener than one year in five. Small fruits should be grown, as well as grain and vegetables.

> Using Up Bones If bones cannot be reduced to a very ine condition pound them, or break them to pieces in some manner and them around the grapevines, about six inches deep in the soil. They may also be used around frees. But little benefit will be derived from coarse pieces of bone for a year or two, but it is better to utilize diem than to allow them to accumulate lato unsight-

Grub up the sassafras growing iz the fields and keep the young bushes down until the fields are cleared of them.

ly heaps.

At the recent fruit show at the Crys tal Palace the Queen took first prize for 100 varieties each of pears and apples Carrots, turnips and beets, if fed raw to cattle, should always be sliced and not cut up into irregular pieces. Cattle are much more liable to be choked than any other class of stock.

When a horse is doing no work it

should receive less grain and given more hay. There is no time of the year, however, when the horse should not be given exercise in some manner A ranchman in the Big Horn pasta Wyoming, raised 3,000 onions on a patch of ground 35x90 feet during the past season. Eight of the onlons, se-

lected for size, weighed twenty-two When blackberrying, many a large fruited sort is met with, which, if trans planted to the garden, would be as good as any of the cultivated sorts. Some of the best known varieties were

introduced in this way. Winter oats are extensively grown in Virginia. They are sown about a month before the usual time of sowing wheat, or from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15. The claim is made that winter outs will wherever crimson clover succeeds.

The New York Milk Exchange fixed the net price of milk from the first to the middle of October at 31/4c per quart after Oct. 17. 3c a quart. The price of cream was reduced from \$6 to \$5.75 a can. This is said to be the first instance on record of lowering prices of milk and cream in October.

The Earl of Aberdeen has urged the ople of Nova Scotia to develop their fruit culture. At present there are 33,000 acres of orchards in Nova Sco tia, and the apples can be delivered in England in good condition. The Nova Scotians claim that their apples are the best in the world.

A Choice of Evils.

There is something to make a man thoughtul in such an escape as the surveyor had who was climbing up the face of a precipice, and suddenly found himself confronted by an enraged rattlesnake. A similar fearful choice between two deaths, a sudden deliverance from the jaws of both, is related below:

below:

While working at his mine, near Tres Alamos, a short time ago, John Lyons, of Tombstone, Ariz na, suddenly found himself in a met unexpected and unpleasant situation. He had put in a blast, lighted the fues, and just reached the top of the shaft, when he beheld four munted Apaches randly appreaching him with pelan is

when he beheld four meunted Apaches rapidly appreaching him with plain intent to slaughter him.

To run was to be overtaken, and to stay was to be blown to pieces, and neither alternative presanted any attraction. Mr. Lyons hesilated an instant, and then dropped befind a heap of rocks at the mouth of the shaft. sugar to the fruit.

Keeping the Stable Sung.

Ventilation in the stable does not mean a draught of air coming in on the animals. It is useless to make a stable warm with tight roof and walls, and then have cold "air holes," misnamed ventilators, to allow the warmth to escape. The night is the time when cold currents are felt. The stable should be ventilated during the day by lear.

cape. The hight is the time when concurrents are felt. The stable should be ventilated during the day by leaving the doors and the windows open, which should be closed at night. At tention must be given to the direction of the wind, and bedding should be plentiful.

Tobacco Flants.

A lady in Lancaster, Fa., as an experiment, planted carefully in her garden last summer six Havana plants presented to her by a friend in the country. Under her care the plants grew to be 6 or 7 feet high, and one of them showed 36 inches in length and was 22 inches wide. What can be done in a garden can be done in a field, if the field is enriched and cultivated like a garden.

False Supports for Beams and Sills.

Frequently in erecting farm buildings, the posts are of such shender dimensions that the owner and carpentate to cut a shoulder to cut a

An I the Cat Came Back. a support of the ends of beams, sills or girts. In that case the structure are the structure are supports to the support of the cat that came back is told at the expenses of Mrs. Albert Havemeyer. Mrs. Havemeyer about the house, and as she did not want to kill it she resolved to lose the entired. To this end she withed the animal. To this end she bribed two of her maid-servants, for \$1 apiece and their expenses, to take the offensive of her maid-servants, for \$1 apleee and their expenses, to take the offensive beast over to Brooklyn and turn it loose upon the pious town. The girls loaded the victim of this conspiracy into a basket and lugged it off. They were gone the whole afternoon. When they returned they found Mrs. Have-meyer in a fury. An hour before the meyer in a fury. An hour before the girls got back the cat had wa ked into the house and brought three strange

ASTEROID hunters now use a camera of special construction, and mounted so that it can follow the diurnal modiameter. This improvement may be added at any time at very little labor ion of the stars. In this way several hundred times as much area of the sky can be watched. Fixed stars photograph as round dots and planets streaks or lines.

tomcats with her.

For our own self-culture we the period of seven years averaged 5.72 milk exceeding the 'ess-productive cow bushels per acre, and in 1894 it as much as \$15 per year. With only as much as \$15 per year. With only two doses our influence and two quarts difference, and at only 2½c we have the refusing a quart, the comparison is largely in one we take another. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest D. d. Gov't Report

Al Baking Powder

Holmes' Witticisms,

When the late Dr. Holmes was at a when the late Dr. Holmes was at a dinner party once in England; Mrs. Siddons was being discussed. Some one said that, the statesman Fox had been smitten by the great actross. Holmes said that from all he had heard of her he could not understand a man falling in love with her. She was too grand; it was like falling in a man falling in love with her. She was too grand; it was like falling in love with the pyramids. Perhaps the worshipful company of clothmakers or board of alderman might have loved her, but one man-never. It was Holmes who remarked, with affected gravity:

"Treally must not smoke so persistently." Thus turn over a new leaf-

"I really must not smoke so persistently, I must turn over a new leat—as tobacco leat—and have a cigar only after each."—here he paused as if to say "meal," but he continued—"after each cigar."

When the smile ran around the table, he leaned back in his chair and said:

"A foreignes is an all-

"A foreigner is an alien; a foreigner who drinks too much is a bacchana lian, and may not a foreigner who smokes too much be called a tobacco-

smokes foo much be cause a woodco-nalian."

Once, when he had been heavily lionized and mobbed by a deputation of rough men from the far West, and some one asked him if he did not "Enjoy it!" he exclaimed; "I felt like the small eler bant at the Zoo, with a cheap excursion party on its back."

The Place of Torment Of bilious people is chiefly in the region of the liver, but with the extreme discomfort located there are associated sour stomach, yel-lowness of the skin and eyeballs, morning nauses, an unpleasant breath, furred tongue sick headache, and irregularity of the bowels For each and all of these nupleasantnesses Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a swift and agreeable romedy. It is greatly preferable to any vegetable purgative or drastic minera cathartic. Such pseudo-specifics usually de more harm than good. In malarial complaint the liver is always involved. For such discu the liver is always involved. For such disor-der, as well as for rheumatic and kidney trouble, nervousness and sobility, Hostetter's Stomach Entern is a benign remedy. Physi-cians strongly commend it for its promptitude and thoroughness, and professional approva-is rully justified by public experience during more than a third of a century.

Not Known to the Ancients. Sugar was unknown in Europe before the Christian era, and only came into use in the seventeenth century.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a railin-tive and curative in all Lung Complaints, Branchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a rial to prove its worth.

THE mouth is the part of the human body that has the greatest natural tendency to heal in case of injury. SEED your full name and address to Dob-bins' Sonp Mig. Co. Philadelphia. Pa., by return mail, and get, free of, all obs. coupon worth several dollars, if used by you to its full advantage. Don't delay. This is worthy attention.

IN Corfu, sheets of paper pass for money: one sheet buys one quart of rice or twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup.—Mrs. M R. Avent, Jonesboro, Texas, May 9th, 1891

A CRAB that climbs trees inhabits British Columbia. It is of huge size and fully four feet in diameter. FRECKLES, tan, and all beauty-marring blemishes vanish from the face when Glenn's Sulphur Scap is used.

EDUCATION should lead out, not force



N Society women often feel the effect of too much gayety— balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find

irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician fer many years in all cases of female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invig-

on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

Benevolence in the Factory.

A prince among advertisers, William L. Douglas, President of the W. L. Douglas Ehoe Co. Montello, Mass. is not less eminent for practical kindness to the host of people employed by him in the production of the celebrated \$3 shoe. We look naturally to a man of his enterprise for comprehensive and noble benevolence, and we are not disappointed. Adding still another expression of his manly good feeling toward people who depend on him for a live-lihood, he has appointed a well-equipped physician as custodian of the health of the work people. Every person employed at the factory commands the doptor's services, either within its walls on if need be, at his or herown home; and it is within the physician's province, of course, to prescribe, absolute rest when this shall appear necessary or desirable. The Douglas doctor exacts no fees from his patients, his engagement being by arrangement with Mr. Douglas, those claims on the loyal good-feeling of his employes are emphasized by this expression of his bounty.

It ought to be generally known that since December, 1888, the principle of arbitration has been recognised by formal agreement of the W. L. Douglas Floc Cawith its employes, every man in the employment of the firm signing an agreement to submit any disagreement that may arise and not otherwise be settled to the State Roard of Arbitration for a decision to bind both parties.

Two Examples.

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisians, once had a talk with a Baptist minister, who insisted that there were several places in the Bible where immersion was unquestionably referred to. "Yes," revied the bishow "I would work." questionably referred to. "Yes," re-plied the bishop; "I recall two such instances, where there can be no doubt as to the mode: one is where Pharach and his host were immersed in the sea and the other where the Gadarene pigs

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any ase of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's case of catarrh that cannot us called a considering the following the carry Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially, able to carry out any obligation financially, able to carry out any obligation. nade by their firm. West & Thuax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo.

Oblo.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARYIN, Wholesale Drug-gists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and uncous sur-faces of the system. Tostimonials sent free Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

GRANDPA GOLDSON, of Suiphur Well. Ga., died at 110, his wife at 101. The "young Goldsons" are now respectively 81, 82, 70, 78, 76, 74 and 72. No child of the family has ever died exceptione grandson, killed in the war. School Children

will eat sweetments and you can't preven it. The first you know of it there is a head ache; the child is bilious and somethin must be done. Use Bipans Tabules, arem cdy which is standard for such troubles.

PEARLS are foremost among gems. Seed pearls are normost among gams. Seed pearls are worked into round brooches with geometrical ornamenta-tion. Large colored jewels are in great vogue; and designs are all intended to throw them into great prominence.

HE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MOISE Bros. Props. Canton, Mass.



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's lest products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-Brings comfort and improvement and

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constination. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

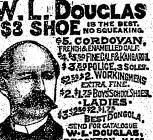
ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



Know all women

that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes-It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.



BROCKTON, MASS You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

WISCONSIN GENTRAL extend from CHICAGO and WISCONSIN MILWAUREE to ST. PAUL, MINKBAPOLIS and ASH-CENTRAL LAMD, passing through some of the largest towns in Central Wisconsin, and that close connections are made at St.

Paul for all Western points; at Ashland for Dulutl and Lake Superior points; and at Ohicago for al Eastern and Southern points. For number and va Eastern and southern points. For number and variety of summer resorts and accompanying sport in the way of fishing and hunting the Wisconsin Central ten ot excelled by any line. Full information can be had upon application to any Agent of the Company, H. P. WHITCOMB, Ges. Mgr., IAS. C. POND, G. P. Agt., MILLIVA. UKEDED. VVIS.

CHAMPAIGN TANK-HEATER AND FEED-COOKER.

DATENTED JUNE 11, 1839. Ashes shak L en down and removed with the shovel. Fire burn all winter. Regulat-ed equal to a base-burner. No injury to tank. Send for circulars. HANFORD REYNOLDS, Gifford, Illa DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS Successfully Prosecutes Cisings.
Letter County Prosecutes Cisings.
Letter County Extended to Prosing Porests
agreet last war, it adjudicating claims, atty since.
MENTION THIS PAPER was warme to APPER PROSPER.

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost incon-

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It en-

riches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also

makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for

twenty years for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children,

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggiste. 50 cents and \$1.

ceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

children than all the rest of the food they eat,

Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

CHICAGO.

Mason & Hamlin

S FAMOUS INVENTIONS

lephone. & Hamlin Improved

1755—The Sewing Machine. 1768—The Steam Engine. 1793—The Cotton Gin.



The comparative value of the actwo Is known to most persons.

They illustrate that greater quantity is

Not always most to be desired.

These cards express the beneficial qual-Ripans • Tabules

As compared with any previously known DYSPEPSIA CURE.

... Ripana Tabules: Price, 50 cents a box, Of druggista, or by mail.



The LINENE REVERSIBLE are the Peet and Most Economical Collate and Outs worm; they are made of time clicit, both adden financial size, and, being sea, and, being sea. They fit will be the collate of the collate of the Adden the Collate of the Adden to the Collate of the Coll

REVERSUBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 FRANKIN ST. ARM VINE. 27 KIDY SY. 885789 MY ELECTRIC BELT cent on TRIAL Dr. Judd. 8 Detroit, Mich. Wantagents FREE No. 48-84 O. N. U.

WHEN WRITING TO ADTERTIBERS.

Please one you asw the advertisement
in this paper.



AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED

SIGNS OF TRADE A LITTLE MORE DEFINITE.

Steamship Indiana May Be Lost-Yale Again on Top-Stupendous Theft of a New York Man-Swindler Would Victimize Baltimore's Ladies,

Larger Employment of Labor. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is some change for the better. The guln is slow and in some di-rections not very distinct, but the signs of it are a little more definite than last of it are a little more definite than last week. The most important of them is larger employment of labor, answering a better demand on the whole for manufactured products. Much of this is due to the unnatural delay of orders for the winter which resulted from prolonged uncertainty, but it means actual increase in carnings and purchasing power of the millions, and so gives promise of a larger demand in the future. Prices of term products in the aggregate do not imfarm products in the aggregate do not im-prove, but the prevailing hopefulness is felt in somewhat larger transactions.

KILLED WITH \$52,000 INSURANCE

Man Takes Out \$42,000 in Surance.

Man Takes Out \$42,000 of This the Night He Loses His Life.

The accident insurance companies of the country are investigating the death of Albert G. Mitchell, a prominent business man of Memphis, Tenn. The night of November 8 Mr. Mitchell left St. Louis for Memphis over the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Rahlway. He had a berth on the sleeping car. When he arose the following morning he walked out on the platform. While standing there the train gave a lurch and Mr. Mitchell was thrown from the train. The train was stopped and Mr. Mitchell's body was taken on board. Since his body was taken on board. Since his death it is learned that at the time he had denth if is learned that at the time he had \$52,000 accident insurance. Of this amount \$42,000 was taken out in St. Louis on the evening of November 8 when he purchased his railroad ticket. The insurance was distributed among

CIRCULARS SENT TO WOMEN. Green Goods Men Seeking for Buyers

Among the Fair Sex.

Baltimore is again being flooded with green goods circulars. Women, not men, are now given an opportunity by the slick gentry to get much for little. Within the last few days any number of them have received the imitation typewritten. paper directing them how to get the counterfeit bills. Investigation shows that business women, dressmakers and others are those usually chosen as victims. The full names of the parties to whom a mention is given appear on the addressed envelope. The circular is headed "confidential". velope. The circular is headed "confiden-tial," and the recipient is addressed as "friend."

Big Liner Missing. The American liner Indiana, Captain Townsend, from Liverpool and Queens-town for Philadelphia, with a crew of seventy men and 140 steering passengers, is six days overdue. Captain Hunter, of the British steamship Calvin, which reached Girard Point Sunday morning from Porti, says that on the 20th inst. while weathering a terrific gale, they ob served on the crest of a wave a part of a served on the creek of a wave a part of a passenger vessel's life raft. It was painted snow white, and the figure "2" was plainly visible on one one. Pilot Schellinger says, that the raft closely resembles those carried by the American line boats. Close to the raft was floating a

He Steals a Fortune.
The New York National Shoe and
Leather Bank has been robbed of \$354. The man accused is Samuel C Seefy. For fourteen years Seely has been a trusted bookkeeper in the institution. For more than the years, it is now alleged, he has been stealing the bank's funds methodically and persistently, aid-

ed by one of the bank's depositors. Both

Indiana Doctors Get in Trouble. Indiana Doctors Get in Trouble.
Dr. Samuel Killmer, Harry McDonald and Elmer Strayer, of South Bend, Ind., have been arrested on grand jury warrants issued on indictments charging them with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They are engaged in making and selling lotions for the improvement of complexions of women. They represent about 150 firms. represent about 150 firms.

Fatally Hurt Defending a Daughter. Elmer Stout, aged 17, attempted to assaut a daughter of J. L. Keith, a farmer er living east of Guthrie, O. T., as she was on her way to school. Mr. Keith saw him and ran to his daughter's resne but was himself knocked down kicked and beaten into insensibility. Mr. Keith is nearly 70 years old and will die from his injuries.

Cannot Recover Money Lost. A Toledo, Ohio, man named Miller tool a fly in wheat speculation on the Produce Exchange. He lost \$3,800 and brought suit against his brokers on the brought suit against his process on the ground that dealing in options is gam-bling and hence contrary to the State law. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Found Gold in a Mound. By direction of an Indian woman John McCampbell, who lives twenty miles from Middlesboro, Ky., dug in a mound on his farm and found \$4,000 in gold. Great excitement prevails, as other coins are thought to be buried there.

Rev. R. Kelley Falls Dead. Rev. R. Kelley, hero of two wars, local reacher, twice sheriff of Brown county. aged 78, fell from his horse dead on the roadway at Nashville, Ind.

Harvard Goes Down.

In Saturday's great football game at Springfield, Mass., Yale defeated Harvard by a score of 12 to 4, though Harvard played the most scientific game. Six were hurt so they had to be carried from the field, one having his collar bo

Miss Stevenson Improving.

Miss Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, passed a restful day Sunday at Asheville, N. C., and is slightly im-

Cooper Declares War on Hazing. Capt. Philip H. Cooper, the new superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., issued an order condemning hazing, and announc-ing that in the future executive elemency will not be exercised in behalf of those missed for this offense.

Frightful Motor Accident. A runnway motor car, jumping the ack at crooked Omalia street in-resection, fatally injured the motorman and two of the passengers and seriously injured four others Friday evenonsiy injured four others a riday even-ing. The car was on a steep grade, and defective brukes caused the accident.

CHEMICAL IS CAUGHT.

York Bank Has Its First Defalcation in Over Fifty Years.
The Chemical National Bank of New

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

York Oity, one of the most prosperous and most conservative institutions in the country, has, for the first time in half a century, been made the victim of a defaulter. The amount involved as far as known is \$16,715, and John R. Tait, who was the paxing teller, is the official accused. The matter is peculiar, inas-much as the officials of the bank declare much as the omeias of the money went to that not a cent of the money went to als own use. The proof of this is that he could have taken \$1,000,000 as well as a few thousand had he been so inclined Three-fourths of the sum, they say, he lent to personal friends, taking no collateral, and only in a few instances receiving as much as an I. O. U. for the money; the rest, it is said, is due to errors money; the rest, it is said, is due to errors made by Tait in paying out cash. It is estimated by President Williams and Cashler Quinlan that the excessive worry caused by these loans reduced Tait to such a condition that he was hardly remade more than a year ago, the shortage having been carefully hidden was not discovered by William H. Kimball, the Na tional Bank Examiner, when he inspected the institution officially in May last. Tait, who is nearly 50 years old, has been in the bank's employ for twenty-eight years, having first been a messenger.

PIANIST RUBINSTEIN DEAD.

Noted Performer and Composer Breather His Last at Peterhol.

Anton Gregor Rubinstein, the famous Russian pianist and composer, died at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, Tuesday morning. The cause of his death was heart disease. He was within ten days of 64 years of age. He was born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, Nov. 30, 1830. He was taken to Moscow in his childhood and studied the piano under Alexis Villoing, after having received preliminary instructions from his iano under Alexis Villoing, after having eceiyed preliminary instructions from his nother. He made his first appearance in ubble when only 8 years old. When 10 public when only 8 years old. When 10 years of age he went to Paris, remaining years of age he went to Paris, remaining there two years and performing at a number of concerts with a success which won him the encouragement and advice of Liszt. He next visited England, Sweden, and Germany, and later devoted himself to teaching in Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Russia he was appointed planist to the Grand Duchess Helena, paints: to the Grand Duchess Relean, and subsequently director of the concerts of the Russian Musical Society. In 1868 he visited Paris and London and in 1872-'73 he visited the United States. Since 1867 he held no post, but spent his time in traveling and composing.

BOMB THROWER SHOT.

Anarchist Salvador Franch, of Bar

celona, Meets His Doom.

Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the bomb-throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others in the Lyceo theater in Barcelona, Spain, a little more than a year ago, was shot to death there at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. He rejected energetically the efforts of the riests who sought to persuade him to celona, Meets His Doom. priests, who sought to persuade him to turn his mind to his approaching death, and expressed scorn and contempt for those persons who believed that his recent pretended conversion was genuine. The prisoner showed no fear. His meals were eaten with a good appetite and were apparently relished. It was several times apparently relished. It was several times found necessary for the military to charge upon and disperse the crowds which had collected about the prison in the hope of seeing the execution. Franch cried, "Long live anarchy" as he was being led to the place of his execution, and scoffed at religion to the last.

BISMARCK CAN'T LAST LONG.

His Son Herbert Speaks Candidly of His Father's Condition. The Pall Mail Gazette publishes a report of an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, in which he says: "My father has no organic disease, but his frame has been weakened, especially by the hardest of his trials, which he has experienced within the last four years, and he experienced within the last four years, and he cannot continue very much longer. Prince Hohenlohe is a perfect gentleman, but there are factors near and about him prevent cordial intimacy

Would Prevent Strikes. Representative Bellamy Storer, of the Commerce Commission of the House and one of the leaders in formulating legislation affecting railroads and com-merce, says: "The recommendations of the National Strike Commission can not be embodied into law at the coming session, as the time is too short to take up such a great question. But a law on the such a great question. But a law on the general lines suggested by the commis-sion is sure to come at an early day, and railroad men will consult their own la-terests if they recognize and accept the inevitable. It was no experiment for the Federal Government to give its protec tion to a class of employes. Already the national shipping laws protect sallors. The latter can not be hired and discharged at will, but must be hired for a definite time, usually a voyage, and the Federal law protects them in the execution of this contract. The Government has been so careful to guard this class of employes that sallors have the extreme right of libeling a ship and tying it up for non-payment of wages. It is rather singular, therefore, to hear surprise expressed at the suggestion that railroad and other interstate corporation employes should have the benefit of a national law. The shipping laws have demonstrated their usefulness, and you never hear of a sailor being unjustly discharged. There are no sailors strikes. And the analogy between vessel men national shipping laws protect sailors And the analogy between vessel men and railroad men is so close that what has proved to be good for one will un-doubtedly be good for the other.

Many Lives in Peril. More than eighty families were made More than eighty families were made homeless by fire in the Knox and Dupont flat buildings, Chicago, Tuesday afternoon. Both buildings were destroyed, at a loss of \$80,000; insurance \$50,000. No approximation could be made of the loss sustained by the tenants on their household goods. With perhaps half a dozen exceptions in favor of plucky women, who righted that lives to save a few small. ticles, there was not a resident in either building who saved as much as a change of clothing. No one was killed, but many were hurt. isked their lives to save a few small ar

The result of the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the late Clinton A. Woodbury. of Portland, Me., is known to have revealed the presence of enough prussic acid to cause death. Mr. Woodbury was insured for \$100,000 in the New York Life and Mutual Insurance companies. Literation will result and the companies.

ince companies. Litigation will result. Seven Firemen Hurt. Seven firemen were injured, three of hem seriously, while working at a fire riday night in the Chicago lumber disrict. The men were in an alley sur-ounded by blazing piles when one of the piles toppled over on them.

For Robbing a Grave. Six medical students and the dean of the faculty of the Cottner Medical University at Lincoln, Neb., were arrested upon the charge of grave robbing. They gave bond for their appearance.

Big Log Pool Planned. The lumbermen of Minneapolis who are cutting on the upper Mississippi and

its tributaries have decided to form s its tributaries have decided to form abig log pool, and the committee is working out the details. The firms will subscribe stock in the pool to the amount of the logs they want to get out of the cut. The pool will then buy all logs by scale at the bank, and attend to driving and sorting them, reselling them to the mills as wanted for cutting.

FOUND GUILTY OF MUTINY.

Six Indians of the Crew of Scaling Schooner Await Scutence. At the Westminster assizes, Vancouver, B. C., six of the Indian crew of the scaling schooner C. D. Rand were found scaning schooler C. D. Land were found guility of revolt and mutiny on the high seas. Just outside Behring Sea, on last season's scaling cruise, this crew took possession of the vessel, and remained in command for nine days. The Indians outnumbered the white crew three to one. At length the captain took advantage of a favorable onportunity when only two. At length the captain took advantage or a favorable opportunity, when only two of the Indians were on deck, and drove them into the hold, where he kept them confined until the vessel reached Vancouver. For the defense it was claimed that the capatin supplied them with whisty, gave them no food, and was taking them to Copper Island instead of Behring Sea, as had been agree, upon, and the Indians fearing barbarous treatment at Indians fearing barbarous treatment at he hands of the Russians at Copper Island and, revolted. The defense, however was broken down, and the Indians co

TELLER ON THE BOND ISSUE.

Colorado Senator Says It Will Not Help the Treasury Gold Reserve. Senator Teller has started for Wash-ington, Before his departure he said reington. Betore his departure he said regarding the new bond issue: "In my opinion it is foolish to suppose that the issue of bonds tends to keep a large reserve of gold in the treasury, as the bonds are purchased-with gold that has been withdrawn from the treasury a few days previously. I don't believe there is any system of finance that can bring general prosperity to the country that does not include the free use of silver with gold at the present mint ratio of 16 to 1, or at the French ratio of 15½ to 1. I be-lieve further that the political party that will insure a return of that system will be the successful party in American poli-

BANKERS TAKE A HINT.

Carlisle Checks the Raids Upon the Subtreasury in New York, Secretary Carlisle's implied threat to reject the bids of all bankers and brok-ers who persisted in withdrawing gold from the subtreasury for bond-buying purposes has evidently proved effective. Not a dollar was withdrawn from the Not a dollar was withdrawn from the New York subtreasury Wednesday, and word was hurriedly sent to Washington that a mistake of \$400,000 had been made in the reports of Tuesday's withdrawals. Only \$1,200,000 in gold had been with-drawn instead of \$1,600,000 as reported. This leaves the total withdrawals up date, since the official announcement issue, just \$4,250,000.

Everything Is Lovely. A letter from Mayroyeni Bey, the Sub-lime Porte's representative at Washing-ton, to the New York Herald regarding the reported Turkish outrages in Armenia, says: "I have been, I admit, very much surprised, I will not say with the unfairness, but with the hastiness of the New York daily press' criticisms and publications of wild reports about the disturbances created by certain misguid-ed Armenians in some parts of Asiatic Turkey. "The assertions published by the London Daily News are entirely incorrect. The facts are as follows: Ar-menian brigands, having in their possession arms of foreign origin, in connection with insurgent Kurds, burned and destroyed Mussulman villages near Sassoun. In order to give an idea of the fercetty displayed by these Armenian soun. In order to give an idea of the re-rocity displayed by these Armenian bands, the example, among many others, may be given of the burning alive of a Mussulman after his being forced to swallow some explosive matters. Regu-lar troops were sent with instructions to protect peaceful inhabitants, and not-withstanding the calumnies which were nublished argumet these trees the published against these troops, the truth is that they have not only protected all law-abiding subjects, including, of course, women and children, but also restored women and children, but also restored peace to the satisfaction of all. It has also been said that the Kurds had stolen all the furniture and cattle of the Arme nian fugitives. It is not so."

Awarded \$10 for a Funeral Sermon. At Macedon, N. Y., Mrs. William Bennett's husband died, and Rev. Paddock nett's husband died, and Rev. Paddock was engaged to preach at the funeral. When he presented the bill for his services the widow refused the payment, claiming his words of consolation were not worth the price asked, \$10. Consequently Paddock sued, and was given judgment for the full amount. The case will be annealed.

Piled Ties on the Track An attempt was made near Conneaut, Ohio, to wreck the fast east-bound mail on the Lake Shore Road. The would-be train wreckers placed a nile of ties across the tracks.

Biggest Wind in Twenty Years The most terrific and destructive wind-storm known in Dunkirk, N. Y., in twen-ty years prevailed all Tuesday night, dong great damage throughout the entire

Cattle Plague Breaks Out. The foot and mouth disease has broken out among cattle at Falmouth and Sitingbourne England, and the Board of Agriculture have been notified of its ex-

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$4@5; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 2, 50@51c; oats, No. 2, 28@20c; ryc, No. 2, 50@51c; butter, choice creamery, 24½@25½c; eggs, freah, 20½@21½c; potatoes, car Indianapolis — Cattle, shipping, \$3@

5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4@5; sheep common to prime, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 50@50½c; corn, No. 2, white, 51@52c; oats, No. 2; white, 35@33c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@52e; corn, No. 2, 44\\d-9.45\\delta_c; oats, No. 2, 30@30\\c; rye, No. 2, 52@53e.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@3.50; hogs, \$4@3; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 53½@54½c; corn, No.3, mixed, 44@44½c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 32@321/2c; rye, No. 2,

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@ 4.75; sheep, \$2@2.75; whent, No. 1, white, 56@57c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 48@49c; oats, No. 2, white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 0815, No. 2, 49@51c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 5514@561/c;

Toteto—Wheat, No. 2, red, 554/4651/4c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 49@50c; oats, No. 2, white, 32@32/4c; rye, No. 2, 49@50c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.25; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2.50@3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$6@58/4c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 57@58c; oats, No. 2 white, 36@37c.

onts, No. 2 white, 30@67c.
Miiwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 59@
59½c; corn, No. 3, 47½@48½c; onts, No.
2 white, 32@33c; barley, No. 2, 53@55c;
rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, \$12@
12.75.

12.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3.50@5.25; sheep, \$2@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 593/2 @603/c; corn, No. 2, 583/2659/4s, oats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 25@26c; eggs, Western, 23@26c.

DON'T MIND IT.

Don't mind trouble, for the world rolls:

Rollin' an' rollin' 1 The day dawns bright, but the light's

Rollin' an' rollin' ! Don't mind trouble, for the time

flies-Flyin' an' flyin'! The storms soon pass from round blue

skies-Flyin' an' flyin'! Don't mind trouble, for a life ain't long-

Goin' an' goin' ! Just swap your sorrow for a glad, sweet Goin' an' goin' !

-[Atlanta Constitution.

The Silver Siren. (BY FRANCIS LEEDS.)

I was walking along Regent street, London, in the autumn of '92, with an eye indifferent to the charm of that gay precinct, when suddenly in spite of my preoccupation I noticed, in a brilliant shop window, a sign bearing this announcement, 'Latest Novelty—Silver Sirens.'

It was in direct consequence of the

my spirits were, at present, so de-pressed, that my luck seemed to be a traitor and my whole destiny thwarted Hence as I read this sign I ed. Hence as I read this sign is paused. Being an engineer by profession, I had gone to Nevada some months previously, to superintend a pumping process in some silver mines, and while there my interest that here. in the science of hydraulics had been superseded, owing to the babblings of those sirens of the West who whispered their alluring deliriums into my ear. At their behest I laid aside my professional work and launched into the vortex of speculation, with disastrous results to myself, my family and my friends. The briefest mention of the fluctuating hope and annihilating despair of that undertaking must suffice. My telegrams to my "governor" were daily para-doxes, the buoyant optimism of one day defying the predestined pessim-

and it was on the morning of my first found me very much at my ease in movement like a rolling cloud, remeeting with my creditors in the city, as I was returning from my club, that I noticed the sign of "silver sirens" in the shop windows. I clanced with grip curiosity more larged with ver sirens" in the shop windows. I glanced with grim curlosity upon that confused mass of burning gems and burnished gold in the jeweler's window, and as I did so a shopman advanced to the light of the door at-tending a young girl. He held in his hand a silver whistle which I soon

found was the very object of my in-terest. I overheard the man say, with subservient blandness: "These are whistles, my lady, made on the principle of our fog horn sirens or semaphores. They are the latest novelty and are much

used by the yachting clubs this sea-son at Cowes." son at Cowes."

He placed the thing to his lips and breathed upon it. Although the act was quite gently done, a low, croning noise, which rose and fell with a plaintiff gradation filled the air with such a penetrative quality that several people on the sidewalk paused and glanced into the shop. I determined under one of those sudden impulses which seem, sometimes, to make of us irresponsible factors in our own destinies, to buy and and a few minutes later it was dangling from my watch chain. In short time, however, under the pressure of grave cares, I had forgotten all about it.

I soon began to seek some means of modifying the distressing condition to which my absence of caution and reliance on chance had brought me. Fortunately for me a company in London whose confidence in my ca-pacity as an engineer had not been shaken by my lack of judgment in the West engaged me to conduct a large engineering scheme in some salt mines in Russia in which much capi-tal had been invested.

chance this offered me. I was glad also to get away from London, where I found a subtle condemnation of my acts in even the glances of my friends. I was very sore and sensi-tive, and when a man who had always been one of my favorite friends and relatives called out to me from the pier at Calais, in one of those atthe pier at pleasantry which so often contain a sting: "I say! Francis, don't go and buy a salt mine in Rus-sia!" I felt that the time had come for me to cancel such speeches by some new line of action.

I was confident about my mission. Several engineers had failed, it is true but the many fail, the one succeeds. These mines could not be worked owing to the percolation of water into them. To check this flow of water and redirect its channel was my task.

I hurried across the continent, and

had made good time. Haste was im-perative for winter was closing upon the heels of antumn and the deep snows would delay my progress. All went well with me as I crossed those lonely versts, over which there seems ever to dwell a brooding melancholy. changed at along the route.

When about two days from the end tance, while I guided the Finn ponies as dexterously as I could over the roads, I knew from Varika's terrible delirium and fever that the poor yamschik was making his last life

My Russian vocabulare was put to the test, as I pulled the ponies up at | ted from her. the door of the station-house.

the sick man was the yamschik and nearly over.
"O' hi !" moaned the host, as he

showed me into the contracted and smoky sitting-room, "O' hi, the little father's prayers are more necessary now for Varika than are the doctor's horse, Petrovitch, is restiye." drugs. The poor lad is called to drive the white horse into the presence of St. Peter to night and give him his reckoning." To my great annoyance, I found that I could not procure another yamschik at that station to drive me on that night. I made bold promises of a vedro of vodka, if one could be found, but no one seemed willing to take Varika's place. The mystery of death had for the moment checked the interests of

life in those superstitious hearts.

While I was employing useless arguments with a knot of men in the room, there was a noise of horse's feet and the shrill cries which an-nounced the arrival of a sleigh. A fat Russian maid was in the act of placing a steaming samorer before me when, with much stamping of feet outside, the door of the room opened and a man of very noble bear ing came in. He saluted me with dignity and then withdrew, immedelusive glamor of a Silver Siren that diately returning with a young girl he fitted the key into the lock with my spirits were, at present, so demake a sudden summer spring into

the wintry place.

My experience had evidently been told them, for, as the girl glanced at me, I heard her say: "The poor yamschik! Dear father, how awful is sudden death!"

With a little hesitation the man advanced to me and said in good English: "I beg pardon. Can this be, by chance, Mr. Francis Adams, the engineer of the salt mines in ?" Then promptly followed a pleasant solution of my problem. Count Bariatinski, the owner of these salt mines, was himself on the way thither, hoping to reach the place by the time of my arrival, and this crossing of our paths had hastened our

meeting.

The count, of course, introduced me to his daughter, the Countess Stephanie, explaining that she had long wished for an experience of crossing Russia in a sleigh, and added that, as the cold had increased years much be feared he had lant a ism of the next.

Defeated, disgusted, heavily in debt, my father seriously handicapped by mortgages and forced sales on his property, I had come to Finsland to see what could be done,

on the plains of Russia spoke to her, I tried to analyze the quality of her beauty. The word "elusive" constantly came to me, as expressive of the character of her charm. Beauty seemed to animate the face from the depths of her blue-grey eyes, and then when I had fixed the home of her attraction there, some witching movement of the mouth-a smile which chased from their hiding in the soft contour of her cheeks and lips a rippling gambol of dimples, would change my mind, and then I would give to the mouth the definite note of beauty which struck the first harmony of the whole.

Thus I watched her, while the old count twaddled on about mints and mines, and the liveried yamschik and the night, every now and then, with their strident Russian cries of en-dearment to the fleet horses that carried us swiftly over the snow. Presently the old count began to nod, but the young countess kept an elert eye upon the passing interests of the

night.
The road grew more irregular now, and was broken up in great ukhabs or deep furrows, causing us to sway, or deep furrows, causing us to sway, every now and then, like a sloop at sea. It was during these torthous movements that I began to watch for the radiating smile of the Countess Stephanie, while the Count, rudely jostled from his dozing dreams, would scald his yamschik in a valley would scold his yamschik in a volley of expressive Russian. When this attack became violent, the Countess I need not say I was glad of the chance this offered me. I was glad her sable muff, and caress her fathers are the vituperative analysis to get away from London, where I found a subtle condemnation merge into some qualifying correction. It was sweet to see the silent influence of the girl, and one felt that she took the part of that poor servant, whose cringing phrases showed how cruel his training had been, en abling him to accept with patience reprimands which he did not de-

The snow had ceased. It had only lasted long enough to veil the trees and decorate with a soft, cloud-like delicacy the panorama of the night. The interise stillness recalled to one dreams of a primeval age. The very heart-beats of Pan seemed suspended. The sounds which we associate with man's inheritance of the earth seemed a strange suggestion in that hour. So far have we become removed from the actual reserve of nature that the natural seemed supernatural, and the hush which pervaded all was like a palpable incantation breated upon the earth by some mighty spirit the air, which held the night sub-servient to her will.

We had entered a thick pine forest. My kibitka, or hooded sledge, was the woods, were held in an icy calmivery comfortable. It was drawn by If architecture be indeed frozen mere to work to work the woods, were held in an icy calmivery comfortable. sturdy Finn ponies, which were ex-changed at the different stations form before us. The branches and vertical lines made cathedral and vista aisles under their moulding of of my journey my yamschik, or ice and snow. Sometimes whole pro-driver, fell seriously ill. When these cessions of cowled monks seemed to cessions of cowled monks seemed to strong and intrepid sons of toil yield be lining our route, or spectral arms, to the influence of disease the on- stretched outward frem the gloom beckoned us to the murky mystery o slaught is usually sudden and vio-lent, like a wind which fells, with the dark forest. Those soft thuds of crashing fury, the oak which has snowwhich fell when the top of our long swayed to the storm's rough kibitka touched the edge of some lashing. I wrapped the poor fellow in my rugs and placed him in the easiest part of the kibitka. As the lights of Woleki twinkled in the distinction of the lights of the light of the lig As the their thraldom to the midnight by But no weird influences of the night seemed to approach the con-sciousness of the young countess.

As I looked at her that song of Heine's seemed written Heine's seemed written for her, "Thou art like a lovely flower!" All but peace and purity seemed separa-

The count moved uneasily in his

managed to explain, however, that seat. The sledge made a sudden lunge, as it heaved through one of the deep transverse ruts, and our near that I was the passenger. As the that I was the passenger. As the the deep transverse ruts, and our near stable boys held the lights high, to enable them to draw poor Varika gave an ugly tug at the traces, as he from the sledge I saw that all was swayed outward from his place. The count, now fully awake, cried out:
"Ivan Ivanovitch, are you forget-

> horse. Petrovitch, is restive." Almost at the instant, the horse gave a second pull, which was so violent that the whole kibitka was

jerked aslant. "Something is out of gear with the harness!" called the count, "let one of the grooms see to it."

The two footmen were half asleep, and I could hear Ivan muttering to them, while he was bringing the sledge to a less rapid motion.

Suddenly there was a cry, piercing and petulent, like a peevish child's —a cry which made my blood curdle in my veins. I glanced at the Countas she shrank into the corner of the sledge. The count sprang to his feet and the awful word was spoken 'Wolves!"

In an instant, the horses having eard that cry, felt some subtle sense of fright, which hastened their speed The count unlocked his pistol I noticed that he was calm, and that

coming so far south at this season,' he said. Then he turned to the countess. "Be very calm, my daughter," he said, "your father will defend you."
"I'm not afraid," was the proud

reply, though her voice was thick and her lips trembled. The count turned quickly, and cut the straps which held the closed opening at the back of the sleigh. "Crouch down, my child." he said

to the Countess Stephanie; "crouch down in the bottom of the sledge and cover your head with this rug. May heaven shield thee!" All the concentrated love of pater-

nity was in his voice. "Itsik, you—are your pistols ready?" he said next. "Ready, excellency," was the re-

The count and I peered into the darkness through the opening of the sleigh. Behind us there appeared a

ness just opposite me.

As I watched her,—watched that little stifled scream. On came that startled look, with which the unmoving column, and the cries of known mysteries of a winter night on the plains of Russia spoke to her, with a deep and ominous rumble. How they were gaining on us Ivan Ivanovitch was yelling to his horses, and they, brave creatures,

strained every nerve and muscle to obey his commands. A sudden awful thought passed through me. What if there were something really wrong with the harness! How long could any mal-adjustment stand the strain? Somewhere from the recesses of memory came the recollection of a story I had once read, of hunting wolves in a battue in Russia, and that it was stated there that unac that it was stated there that unac-customed and peculiar sounds had a terrifying effect upon these beasts— even that a clattering of pans could accomplish what pistols failed to do. Again I fired into the approaching mass of yelping horror. As my hand resumed its position after doing so, it touched the cold surface of the little silver siren which hung upon

my watch chain. Instantly it flashed upon me to try its effect upon this pack of hungry wolves. I put it to my lips, and with all the strength of my lungs forced that weird crescendo note into the ley night. A writhing serpent of the air was that python of sound, which struck its nerving sting into the struck its piercing sting into the frightened hearts of those wild

The young countess fainted dead away The away. The norses gained electric jounded he is likely to have a chance fear from what they thought was some new terror in pursuit, but, best that the Government has not had the of all—miracle as it has ever seemed—last of its Indian wars, and that that pack of angry wolves, with a another uprising at Pine Ridge is inmell into the black depths of the forest and disappeared like a column of smoke whose force is spent!

As they did so, Ivan Ivanovitch

cried out that the lights of Riga were in sight, and we were saved! A year later I was again in Regent

street, but not alone nor defeated nor depressed, for Stephanie was there I was showing her the shop where I had bought the silver siren!

"Now take me, dearest, to the place where you bought my wedding ring," she said. "Did you not say that that was near Bond street?' Yes, near Bond, Stephanie," I began, but this has nothing to do with the story of the silver siren, which has now been told.

Balloon and Bicycle.

There floated over the hamlet of Villeneuve-la-Garenne, France, the other afternoon, in mid-air, a balloon. Suddenly it appeared to burst and fall rapidly toward the earth. Fearing that a disaster had occurred, the terrified folk ran to the spot at which they expected the agrostat would The trees, those voiceless children of reach the ground, when, to their amazement, they saw a parachute detach itself from the car and de-scend gently. Immediately the earth was touched one of the passengers jumped upon a small bicycle which he had brought with him from the aerial regions, and he disappeared in the direction of Levallois, in the neighborhood of Paris, as rapidly as the machine could carry him. The explanation of this singular occur-rence is simple. The balloon was the protruding pine branch, fell behind us like ghostly steps trying to escape their thraldom to the midnight. carrying war dispatches, and they assumed that an enemy succeeded destroying it. Yet they proved that by means of the parachute they would be able to make good their escape and to outdistance their pursuers with the aid of the portable bicyle.- [London Telegraph.

The first dictionary was printed in Gub

CHIEF OF ARMY SCOUTS. Frank Guard was Reared by the Sloux

and Shot Sitting Bull. Frank Guard, chief of scouts in the United States army, is esteemed by the people of Wyoming as more than a rival of Buffalo Bill. Guard comes of mixed French and Kanaka parentage. His parents were slain by the Sioux in crossing the plains, and the Sioux in crossing the plains, and the lad fell into the hands of the savages. He was a manly youngster, and he so pleased Sitting Bull that the chief adopted him and brought him up. The youth in due time went through the tortures of the Sun Dance, was declared a brave, and became in all thing, save race, a savage of the plains.

Knowing the hopelessness of the Indian outbreak that brought about the Custer massacre, Guard determined to desert to the whites. He

was detected and pursued. dians shot his horse as Guard swam a river, and lodged four bullets in the fugitive's body. Believing that he was slain, they ceased the pursuit, but Guard reached the shore, and, wounded as he was, continued his journey to Crook's camp. On the way he rend afar the Indian signal fires announcing the massacre of Custer and his men. He brought the news to Crook's camp, and the latter asked whether Guard could lead to the scene of the battle. Guard said accuracy.

"Are you armed?" he asked me. I drew my pistol from my pocket, as he spoke.

"I have never heard of the brutes "Crook's favorite horse, rode away." He reached the battlefield to find Custer and his men lying stiff in their blood. As Guard, his Indian blanket about him and his hand to his forehead, Indian fashion, sat watching the scene, an Indian ap-proached and asked who he was. He replied Sitting Bull's brother. The Indian asked half a dozen other questions, and finally asked Guard how it was that he rode a grain-fed horse. Guard replied that he stole it from a white man. Finally the In-dian demanded his name. Guard, eeing that the Indian was unarmed, unblanketed his face and looked him in the eyes.
"Ugh, Frank!" said the Indian,

starting back and turning to run. Guard permitted him to get within ten feet of the shelter of a tree and

then shot him dead.

From that time to this Guard has been true to the whites. Sitting Bull once offered 1,000 ponies for his scalp, and Guard always knew should scaip, and Guard always knew should he ever fall into the hands of the savages, death in its cruelest guise would be his fate. He escaped from the savages after hearing them debate as to the most unpleasant nethod of death for the Upon one occasion Guard, then out a scout, became convinced that he and the command, under a Lieutenant, must certainly fall into the hands of the Crows unless the troops slew their horses and crept away in the darkness. The officer was un-willing to slay the horses, but Guard said that he meant to escape at once. This convinced the officer, and all the horses save one were killed. That one was left by a fire to attract the savages, and the men crept for miles and escaped. On that Guard, with tears in his eyes, killed the horse that Crook gave him. According to tradition, that is the only time that any man ever saw Guard

cry.
Guard was the man who finally killed Sitting Buil, when the old sav-age refused to give up his arms. Sit-ting Bull made ready to shoot as Guard, his foster son, approached, but Guard, with characteristic quickness, shot him dead. When there is a dangerous duty to be done up about Fort McKinney, Guard is the man to do it. He went after a noted despe-rado with a warrant not long since, and was met with a bullet from a Winchester. Guard dismounted in leisurely fashion, took aim, and sent a bullet through the desperado's forehead.

Guard is now forty-four years old countess fainted dead and if his apprehensions are well-horses gained electric founded he is likely to have a chance evitable nied by uprisings at other agencies and a good deal of trouble. Guard has been constantly warning his superiors on this head.—[New York

Early Uso of Sugar.

The sugar cane and its uses have been known in India, its native liome, from time immemorial. It is, perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from and based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vacually as "honey of canes." To vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world the sugar cane was the reed which the swarthy Indians delighted to chew, and from which they extracted a mysterious

. It was the Arabs-those great carriers between the East and the -who introduced the cane in the Middle Ages into Egypt, Sicily and the south of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba. Naterally you can afford to undersell your neighbors when you decline to pay any wages to your laborers. Egyptian sugar was carried to London in Plantagenet times by the Venetian fleet, vhere it was exchanged for wool. the staple product of mediæval Eng-

Early in the sixteenth century the cano was taken from Sicily to Ma-deira and the Canaries, Thence it Jumaica and Hayti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second entury, and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The spacious days of great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack; and ginger was hot in the mouth too we all well remember. -[New

Ledger. WOE FOR COMING GENERATIONS.

Tommy-What you cryin' about, crybaby? Jimmy-Awi You'd cry, too, if your pants was made outer yer sister's old bloycle bloomers! [Cincin-

nati Tribune.